OUR CIRCULATION.

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Aggregate copies for



densburg (Pa.) Farmers'

from a comfortable living.

Now, it cannot be denied that the grable lands—the essential industry is Failure upon the farm brings financial distress to every business enterprise, while bountiful harvests insure

prosperity.

Men in almost every profession and done by the farmers themselves. Those who have selected this occupation should be willing to devote their energies to se- put them under roof. cure its fullest development. And, in order to help farmers to till their farms the holding of "Farmers' Institutes," discussed, and if our farmers desire to make their farms pay a good rate on the investment it behooves them to attend these Institutes and learn all they can about their chosen calling.

But we find that there is no profession where so many of its members decry their occupation as do the farmers. There is a continual complaint that farming does not pay-not even two or three per cent. on the money invested.

THEY POSSESS.

money was as good as thrown away. But let us see. These same farmers hem a fair education, a comfortable home and plenty to eat and wear. And yet, in spite of all this, they say they made nothing. Could such a farmer have bought all the comforts his family of eight enjoyed and given his children an education with a salary of less than \$1,000 annually? When all these advantages are taken into consideration. then, it must be admitted that farming does pay in Pennsylvania, as well as anywhere else.

As before intimated, every farmer should know what he is doing. Intelligence as well as muscle is good capital to invest when one wants to man upon whom all others depend. become a successful farmer. If the farmer toils day after day, giving no though of the result, whether it will end in gain or loss, he makes a serious mis-

ONE REASON why farming is credited with such small rates of profit is because farmers fail to keep correct accounts, or often no accounts at all. They spend all they make, and then, because there is nothing left, claim they have made nothing. Pennsylvania has many farms which, together with all the stock, are not worth above \$4,000, the interest of which would be but \$240. Now, how many of the comforts of life-not speaking of the luxuries—could even a small amily enjoy on an income of \$240? And yet, on a capital of \$4,000, invested in a Pennsylvania farm, whole families obtain a good living, keep the principal secure, educate the children, ride to church or any other place, and enjoy an pilence not to be found among any other class of people. And at the same time these farms are not nearly Worked to their full capacity.

One advantage which our farmers have is that they have the markets even at their very doors. It is also a fact, perhaps not known to many of our farmers, that Pennsylvania produces on an average as much wheat to the acre 15 Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, while tury. labor is cheaper here than there, and prices for farm produce higher. In the conclusion that farming pays in Pennsylvania if it pays anywhere?

The conclusion that farming pays in badly-decayed tranks and only one or two broken branches.

And we were disgraced."—(Combany) that farming pays in badly-decayed tranks and only one or two broken branches. Pennsylvania if it pays anywhere?

A NUMBER OF REASONS

HIS IS A QUESTION might be given why farming does not very frequently asked by pay in some instances. Many farmers our farmers, and it is a are not careful enough to have their very proper one, too. Ev- fences in proper condition; so their ery man who tills the soil cattle will often get into their grain bushels of wheat or corn will be lost. Other farmers have too much waste real wealth of this country is in its land, on which they have to pay tax, and from which they receive no income. Waste land should be reduced to a minimum, or the balance will go on the wrong side. Again, farmers are not careful enough to keep their implements properly housed. Last Winter I could see every day two plows a farmer left business have their associations and use their combined strength to protect their standing in the field in the Fall. It is financial and other interests. If agri- true, in the Spring he did not have the culture is to be protected it must be trouble to get his plows in positionthey were right there-but very likely worth a dollar or two less than had he

Farmers, too, should provide warm stables for their horses and cattle, for to the best advantage, the Pennsylvania this is a great saving in feed. More in-State Board of Agriculture authorizes stances might be given wherein farmers are apt to lose more money than they where improved methods of farming are think, but the few enumerated should suffice to show that if farmers are the least bit careful in these matters, their balance sheet will show that they have come out on the right side.

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS

We often hear farmers complain that their boys want to leave the farm and seek other employment. No wonder this is so. If you want your sons to stick to the farm, don't keep on saying constantly that farming does not pay. Someone has facetiously said FAIL TO COUNT ALL THE ADVANTAGES that the best way to make a boy stick to the farm was to have him walk over a They have comfortable homes, and newly-plowed 10-acre field just after consume many of the luxuries, without a soaking rain; but, speaking seriously making any account of them, which if you want your boys to stick to the others have to use sparingly and pay for farm, and not go to work on the railin money. We sometimes hear farmers road or in the mines, don't be forever say that they have worked hard for preaching starvation when they are 20 or 30 years and made nothing; their | about you. Provide pleasant homes for them, and don't treat them as slaves. Better go to work and give them a patch probably brought up six children, gave of ground, the proceeds of which are to be for their use. Give them also the privilege of securing all the education possible, provide books and papers for them to read, and above all train them to respect you, and you will find that your sons will not be so eager to leave home.

In conclusion, I would say that all farmers should try to become as in-telligent as possible, and work their farms according to the best-known methods of agriculture, and then farming will pay, and the farmer will also no longer be made a butt of ridicule, but he will become respected as the

The Co-operative Idea Among Western Farmers.

A still more striking evidence of the dominance of the associative idea among the settlers of irrigated lands is seen in the plan of a colony which settled in southern Idaho as recently as 1894. These colonists had observed that the mining-camps of that region were littered with tin cans, the labels of which bore evidence of the prosperity of distant industries. They also learned that the condensed milk used in that locality came from New Jersey, the creamery butter from Minnesota, the starch from Maine and the bacon principally from Chicago. As the raw materials of these products are all easily grown in Idaho, the colonists determined to provide the simple industrial plants required to manufacture the raw material into marketable form. They added to the price of their land \$10 per acre, and thereby raised a capital of \$50,000, which was somewhat increased by the sale of business property in the village. This capital provided a creamery, cannery, fruit evaporator, starch factory, pork-packing establishment and cold-storage plant. Taken in connection with their diversified farms, these little industries constituted, in an industrial sense, a symmetrical community.- Cen-

Cut down all trees that have gone so ated, and we were

WIREWORMS.

a Practicable Method of Preventing the Ravages of are very difficult to combat. These Pests.

M. V. Slingerland, in New York Station

MONG the most prominent of the pests that infest field crops are the insects commonly known as wireslender grubs of a yellow-

common name. Two wireworms are shown, natural size, among the roots in figure 16; one is represented enlarged probably does so in order to make there- fields, and perhaps in this way 10 or 20 in figure 14. Unfortunately the term wireworm has been misapplied to certain

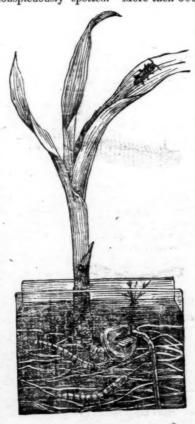


14.—A wireworm, twice natural size.
animals—the millipedes—which are not true insects, but belong to a different class in the animal kingdom. Figure 15 represents a millipede. The following pages do not treat of millipedes.



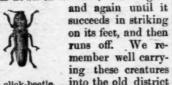
15.-A millipede

The true wireworms are the young of click-beetles, or snapping-bugs as they are more commonly termed. Our common kinds of click-beetles are mostly small or of medium size; a few are larger. Two are shown on the corn plant in figure 16, and figures 17 and 18 represent others. They are usually of a uniform brownish color; some are conspicuously spotted. More then 500



16.—A corn-plant growing in a root-cage infested by wireworms and click-beetles. (From a specimen in the Cornell Insectary.)

kinds of click-beetles have been described from North America. "There is hardly a country child that has not been entertained by the acrobatic performances of these long, tidy-appearing beetles. Touch one of them and it at once curls up its legs and drops as if shot; it usually lands on its back, and lies there for a time as if dead. Suddenly there is a click, and the insect pops up into the air several inches. If it comes down on its back, it tries again



schoolhouse, where all lessons had to be learned from books, and where nature was never given a chance to teach us anything. Here with one eye on the teacher and one on

this interesting jumper laid on our book behind the desk, we found a most fascinating occupation for the tedious moments. But the end was always the same; the beetle jumped so high that it betrayed us and was liber-



wireworms are not at all injurious to agriculture, but certain others live in the soil and feed on the roots of plants, Results of Efforts to Discover and on seeds, The latter species are often exceedingly injurious; and as they

During three years (1889, 1890 and 1891) we made numerous experiments to ascertain a practical method of preventing the ravages of these pests. Unfortunately our efforts were not attended with that degree of success for which we had hoped, and thus the chief object of our investigations was not accomplished. worms. These are long, But we did succeed in proving the futility of many methods that have been ish-white color, and with unusually hard bodies. Their wire-like form and the hardness of the body has suggested the sults of our experiments, for they might save farmers from making expensive efforts that would surely bring no adequate returns.

The author goes on at length to detail his experiments with these methods, which included the protection of the seeds by paris green, tar, salt, copperas, chloride of lime, kerosene, turpentine. strychnine and other poisons, starvation by clean fallow, and by the cultivation of supposed immune crops, such as buckwheat, mustard and rape, trapping, etc. All these proved entirely useless. The only good results followed Fall plowing, and of this he says:

"The explanation of the beneficial results that will follow Fall plowing we believe to be found in the following facts, which were brought out in our studies of the life history of our more common species of wireworms: Wireworms live for at least three years in the worm or larval state. . In this state they cease feeding about November 1st, and hibernate until Spring. When the worms are fully grown they change to soft white pupe, which resemble the beetle in form. This change takes place beetle in form. This change takes place in the species that commonly infests field crops during the month of July. The pupa state lasts only about three weeks, the insect assuming the adult form in August. But, strange to say, although the adult state is reached at this time, the insect remains in the cell in the ground in which it has undergone its ransformations till the following April or May, nearly an entire year.

"We found that in every case where we disturbed the soil so as to break these earthen cells, the insects within perished.

"This experience clearly indicates that if infested fields are plowed after July 20th and thoroughly pulverized and kept stirred up, many of the little earthen cells may be broken and the tender pupæ or beetles within destroyed. After three or four weeks of this thorough cultivation, wheat or rye may be sown. "In connection with this Fall plowing

and cultivation we earnestly recommend the method of short rotation of crops to farmers having land badly infested with wireworms. Do not keep fields in sod for more than a year or two at a time. No doubt it will require several, at least three, years, by this method, to render the soil comparatively free from the pests, as only the pupe and adults are killed each Fall, while most of the one and two year old wireworms will escape injury. Those farmers who practice the method are not troubled with wirewerms"

Fertilizers for Potatoes on Light Land. The best kind of potatoes are grown on light soils, they being dry and mealy, and free from the diseases which affect them on clay land. The kind and quantity of fertilizers used are a mixture of super-phosphate one-half, and onefourth each of sulphate of potash and any sort of nitrogenous fertilizer, either blood and meat or nitrate of soda. Usually this mixed fertilizer is prepared for use and sold as a special potato fertilizer. As much as 1,200 pounds of it have been used to the acre, for a full yield of 250 or 300 bushels an acre. The usual method with poiato growers is to follow this crop with wheat, of which, after this liberal fertilizing and the Summer's cultivation, 30 bushels to an acre is generally produced. Clover is sown with the wheat, or in the Spring after it is sown, and, after one crop of hay, and seed lakes from the second growth, the sod is plowed under for potatoes again, and this short rotation is potatoes again, and this short rotation is continued, with a very good profit. The large crop of ptatoes brings about as much as three ordinary crops of grain, and the high-manuring and the good culture keep the soil in an improving condition all the time. The cost of the fortilizer is 200 the fertilizer is \$30 1 ton.

Musty Maple Sirup.

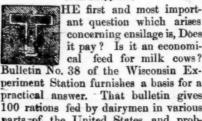
EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Can you own, N. Y.

Will not some reader of THE AMERI-CAN FARMER give our correspondent this subject ?- EDITOR

SILOS.

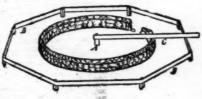
Their Form, Cost and Manner of Building Considered.

[Read at North Dakota Dairy Convention by J. H. Shepperd.] HE first and most import-



practical answer. That bulletin gives 100 rations fed by dairymen in various parts of the United States, and probably represents fairly the practice in feeding of the best dairymen of the country, many of whose herds have averaged 300 pounds, or more, of butter per cow annually. Of this number over 60 use ensilage.

Another common question is, Will it taint the milk and butter? Mr. C. P. Goodrich says concerning this: "As soon as my butter made from the ensilage began to get into the Chicago markets, the commission men voluntarily wrote me and said: 'The flavor of your

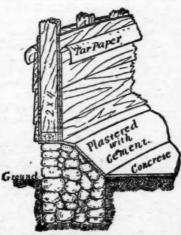


butter is splendid, and I was able to raise the price two cents a pound in a very short time." The amount of testi-The amount of testimony of this character which I could quote you need only be limited by time. A number of the gentlemen who speak to you at this meeting could give similar testimony from personal experience. Silage is nearly like green grass as a

feed, hence its value in a Winter ration. It has great value as a "hold-over" feed to use during drouthy Summer seasons when pastures are poor. Prof. King, of Wisconsin, says: "I have seen a herd of 50 cows eat so full a breakfast of clover silage two years old, that on going to a good pasture in the middle of June, many of then laid down directly to ruminate."

If during a Summer shortage of pasture a good herd of 25 cows shrink from a third to a half in their milk for six weeks, it means a loss of 75 to 100 dollars, if butter is worth 20 cents per

Several different crops have been tried for the silo, among which I may mention corn, clover, oats, barley, rye, and roots. Of the whole number corn has given the best satisfaction in every way.

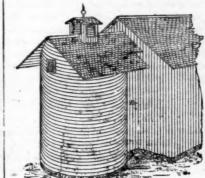


Good results have also been obtained from clover. Oats, barley and rye have been less satisfactory, while roots are a failure for ensilage.

This result suits our condition well, as we can grow corn readily, and so pro-duce the best class of silage. Grow a variety of corn which will surely reach the glazing stage before frost. Corn is ready for the silo when the kernels are glazed over the tips. Mercer flint, Minnesota flint, Improved rea, and in most sections of the State Minnesota King, and a few other early dent varieties, will do well for silage.

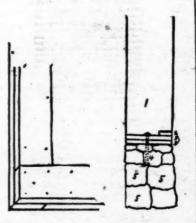
It has been found that a silo which will hold 360 tons of silage containing 108 tons of dry matter will hold less than 45 tons of clover hay. Thus it will be seen that feed requires only about one-third the room when stored in the form of silage. It requires a less outlay at first cost to build a silo than to build a shelter for a similar amount of feed in

low silos cost more per ton capacity than ensilage keep well.



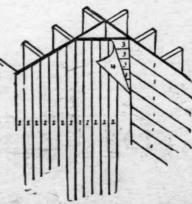
Method of roofing a round sile. A shows where air is admitted between studding to ventime behind the lining: B is the feeding chute; the filling window is just below the roof, and the cupola serves as a ventilator. deep ones. Those built in a bay of the barn are less expensive than outdoor

The life of a well-constructed silo should be at least 10 years. The fear of silage freezing seems to discourage many persons who have thought of building silos in this State. I do not advarate building a silo which will be warm enough to prevent the silage freezing next the wall. The only result of freezing is the inconvenience it causes the feeder. In 1894 the silage at the College froze around the wall to a depth varying from 10 inches to two feet, and remained as a wall during the coldest weather. When it thawed and fell down it was fed out, and no bad results were noticed. It was not different in appearance from the silage which had not been frozen. If a light layer over the surface freezes it is quickly thawed when mixed with other silage. In the Tenth Annual Report of the Wisconsin Station is a report from 42 persons who had experience with frozen silage. Only one of the entire number reports any bad results, and that one says that cows scour when fed large quantities of it while it is frozen.



The form of silo to build is an important question to settle before building. The round silo has many points in its favor. It holds more silage for a given amount of wall space than any other form. Lighter timbers can be used than in any of the rectangular forms. Two-by-four studding can be used in the round silo, while in rectangular ones two-by-tens or two-by-twelves, set 16 inches apart, are necessary to obtain the required strength of wall. In the round silo the lining boards act as so many hoops on a barrel would, and greatly strengthen it. Ensilage is more likely to stick to the wall and fail to settle right in the corners, causing spoiled silage. Round silos have no corners, and thus allow the silage to settle

When silos are built inside of barns it often bappens that a rectangular form



Corner of square or rectangular silo. 1, first inside lining; 2, second inside lining; 3, lining across corner; 4, tarred paper between linings. fits into the available space better than a round one, and is the more economical the form of hay or dry fodder, provided a round wooden silo is built.

The cost of building a silo is variously estimated from 75 cents to \$1.50 per ton capacity, for wooden silos. The cost

varies with the form of silo you build, imum, and are better if twice that depth. being least for the round and greatest for It requires a considerable depth to obthe long-shaped rectangular one. Shal- tain sufficient pressure to make the

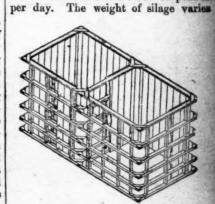
No floor other than clay or gravel is required for the silo. Gravel thoroughly tramped in and covered with cement serves a good purpose in preventing the burrowing of rats. Burrowing in this

way admits air and causes the silage to The walls of the silo must be double, with tar paper between the boards, breaking joints, or the inside layer extending up and down. The walls must be air-tight, as the admission of air to

the silage always causes rotting.

Feed from the top surface of the allage. Feeding from the side increases the surface and causes portions of it to be exposed to the air for several days

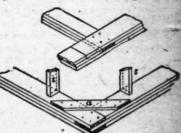
together. Ensilage must be fed from the surface of the silo at the rate of two inches per full ration for a cow is 35 to 45 pounds



with the depth of the sile, and the portion from which it is taken, being about 20 pounds for the first two feet, and gradually increasing, reaching 40 pounds per cubic foot at a depth of 15 feet. Thirty-five pounds per cubic foot is about the average. From this data it is easy to calculate the size of silo required for your herd.

Filling the silo is an important part of the work, and many failures result for lack of care in filling. Place your the corn at the center of the silo, if possible. Have a man in the silo to tread it down solid next the wall and in the corner, to exclude the air. The one thing which prevents silage keeping properly is the contact of air with it.

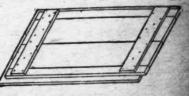
Green grass is sometimes placed over the top of the silage when the silo is filled, which prevents any loss from the top layer spoiling. The matter of covering it at all depends upon whether it is cheaper to lose one or two tons of silage, or to use the marsh hay. If the



Construction of corner joint and cross-wall in-tersection. s sare short supports between the different girts; a, a cross brace.

surface silage is wet thoroughly after the pit is filled, and wet a second time 10 days later, the amount which will spoil is very small.

Corn should have the kernels glazed when cut for the silo. Greener corn does not make so good ensilage. Silage



made from green corn is usually quite sour. Corn grown for ensilage sho be planted in hills, and cultivated in the same way as when grown for the ears.

The corn crop and the silo must form the sheet anchor for dairymen in North Dakota. It is green grass for your cows in Winter and fresh pasture during drouthy spells in Summer.

Starch from Potatoes.

About 15,000 tons of starch have been made from potatoes this season in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. Not far from 3,500,000 bushels of potatoes have thus been used, and yet this represents about half the product of the potato belt. The farmers have re-ceived an average price of 10 cents a bushel for the potatoes.

Buy trees only of reliable agents whom you know, or of reliable firms.

Farmers of Kansas.

In Finney County, near the western

order of Kansas, thousands of acres

near the Arkansas River by enterpris-

race. Before the building and machin-

ery were required, the wheat crop had

surrendered to dry air and hot winds.

The semi-arid character of the great

plains west of the hundreth meridian,

ong known to stockmen and Indians,

but denied by greedy land agents and

discredited by eager and hopeful settlers.

had again asserted itself with unmistak-

able emphasis. Not an acre of the crop was harvested. The prairie-schooners

set sail and steered for other parts.

Towns dwindled to mere hamlets. All

the nebulous industrial, educational, and

railroad projects suddenly descended

from the sublime to the ridiculous.

And yet the blighted seed was destined

to bear another and far more fateful

banks of the Arkansas to grind a grist

A few settlers remained to rake amid

revelation to his thoroughly-disheart-

In quality they surpassed anything pre-

Garden City "experiment" became

the Mecca of students of irrigation

throughout the wide region devastated

by the drouth. The ruined crop of the

previous year, and the useless mill-race,

gave birth to an influence which in 15

years has assumed far-reaching pro-

portions. This influence, by revealing

the need of irrigation in a territory

which had hitherto depended entirely

upon the rainfall, extended the known

limits of arid America hundreds of

miles to the eastward and more than one

thousand miles north and south, thus

adding to the empire of irrigation all

the western portions of the Dakotas, Ne-

braska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

In this vast district it has begun to

revolutionize both the industrial and

social life of the people. It has com-

pelled the attention of Legislatures,

created new laws and administrative

ventions and popular literature, the

common knowledge of its practical as-

Practical Success with Egg Incubators.

established fact for so long, that the only question that seems to be left open to those who contemplate entering upon the business of hatching and raising chickens is, what in-

cubator to purchase of he many sorts are now advertised that the upyice is likely to find a choice perplexing unless he makes a thorough investigation of the claims of each.

The "Improved Victor," manufactured by Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill., approaches as near perfection as haman invention can. It is simple in construction, yet thoroughly reliable, durable and effective. It is absolutely

self-regulating, a minimum of attention and care keeping it in operation and insuring the

best possible results. The manufacturers

guarantee every detail and particular to be as represented, or money refunded. They will mail circulars free to anyone requesting them, or an 80 page book, filled with matter in-teresting and instructive to every poultry raiser, for 4 cents in stamps.

Ask all your neighbors to subscribe

Successful artificial incubation has been an

pect.—Century.

together with eastern Colorado.

that would prove historic.

ened neighbors.



Grubs in the Backs of Cattle.

An examination of cows and other cattle along the back on each side of the backbone will lead to the discovery of small tumors, in each of which will be found a large white grub. This often goes by the name of wolves, but why so it is impossible to imagine. It is the grub of the botfly, which laid its eggs on the cattle during the latter part of last Summer. The eggs somehow got into the animal—it is believed by being licked off the hair on which they were deposited by the fly and swallowed by the animal. From the stomach the grubs—hatching from the eggs—got, burrowing, through the animal, to the loins, in the muscles of which they take up their abode until the Spring, when they wriggle out of their holes and fall to the ground, into which they

enter and in time emerge as perfect flies. If all these grubs were destroyed now there would be an end of this injurious pest, which in the injury to the hides of the cattle alone causes a damage of more than \$5,000,000 annually. They do not seem to injure the animals in any way further than to irritate the skin and worry them somewhat. The greatest injury they do is in the Summer, when the cows, annoyed by the buzzing of the flies, race about in the effort to escape them, and so fall off in flesh or milk. hibernation.

Quality of Food for a Calf.

It is not generally known that a calf of six months requires better feeding than an old animal, but it should be evident when it is considered that a young animal is growing, and needs food to make the flesh and bone for its increasing body. Thus the food needs to be richer in good nutriment than that for a milking cow, and especially in fleshmaking nutriment. On this ac-count the best of the bay and clover in preference to any other kind, with some linseed meal or oilmeal, and bran, with a few oats, should make up the staple food. A calf six months old should have eight pounds of hav and two pounds of grain food daily, and if the hay is cut and the meal is mixed with the wetted hav, it will be more economical than the whole feed. Special good feeding is required to prepare young animals for the Winter.

THE RUSTLERS' WAR.

Outgrowth of Trouble Between Cattlemen and Agriculturists.

In Wyoming irrigation struggled for some years with an obstacle more formidable than aridity. This was the organized stock interest which flourished on the public lands, wastefully using the public streams to produce crops of This pest will disappear if the grubs are killed now, as there is no other way of natural hay and to water great herds of cattle. While many of the leaders of

this industry were of liberal and pro-

The final conflict came in the "Rust-

lers' War" of 1892, with its ignominious

and crushing defeat of the cattlemen and

their hired outlaws from Texas. With

that fiasco the barriers of opposition fell

once and for all, and the irrigation

sentiment has since dominated the State.

Reclamation and settlement in Wyoming

and similar localities elsewhere have

never really menaced the stock industry,

but have rather vindicated the necessity

of its reorganization upon a more

democratic basis. There will be more

cattle in the aggregate, but distributed

among a multitude of small owners liv-

ing in the irrigated valleys. There they

will raise the diversified products essen-

tial to their support, and great crops of

Winter fodder for cattle, while the ad-

jacent uplands will serve for Summer

pasture. This process has begun, and it

results in the elevation of the character

of the men and of their industry alike.-

Alfalfa in the Orchard.

Do not plant alfalfa in an orchard.

The roots go down deeper than those of

the fruit trees, and the latter will make

no growth, if, indeed, they are not killed

than to sow this forage plant, but before

setting out the trees the ground must be

thoroughly rid of it, or there will be trouble. The alfalfa roots penetrate the

subsoil in every direction, often to con-

siderable depths. Mineral fertilizers

are brought up from depths to which

roots of other than leguminous plants do

not penetrate. The soil is opened up

and becomes more porous, and the dead

quantities of this element, so necessary

stored for the use of the next succeeding

SPRING

Finds your blood full of impurities, the accu-

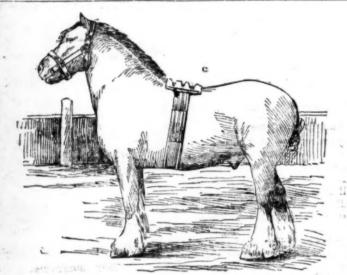
mulations of the Winter months. It is now of the utmost importance to your health that

Sarsaparilla

crop. - Exchange.

the alfalfa. There is no better way

preparing the soil for an orehard



THE GLASGOW PRIZE STALLION, LORD COLUM EDMUND, 9280

Cough Resulting from Indigestion.

Indigestion produces a dry, wheezing gressive mind, and freely conceded that cough, the reason of this being that the they had neither a moral nor a legal same set of nerves control the digestive | right to stand in the way of progress, an and the breathing functions. Thus, if aggressive and troublesome minority inan animal suffers from continued indi- sisted that cattle were worth more than will begin to cough, and this difficulty in breathing will add to that of the want of nutriment from the undigested food, and a cow thus suffering will speedily become poor and hide bound. The remedy is to improve the feeding, giving bran mashes with a little ginger in them, and feed cut hay with some oats or cornmeal, or coarsely ground wheat will make a good subtitute for these two grains. Roots of rome kind are a great help to the digestion of other food, and for this reason supply should always be grown for the entile or for the sheep.

Tumor in the Test. A tumor in the duct of the teat must

be attended to immediately, or the teat and the quarter of the udder to which it belongs may be spoiled permanently. A milking tube should be used. This is a silver tube made for the purpose, and can be procured of a druggist or from a surgical-instrument maker. It is greased with vaseline and carefully pushed into the tent at milking time, and when the eow gives down the milk it will run from the tube, as well as from the other teats. The tent should be treated with iodine ointment, rubbed on opposite the tumor, twice a day. The cow should be given one pound of Epsom salts, and this is to be repeated the third day. During this treatment no grain food should be given more than a bran mash twice a day. Overfeeding with cornmeal often produces this trouble with cows.

For Garget in Cow's Udder.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I have found the following treatment for Garget beneficial: Steep ... tweed in all the inflamed part well up to the body. Bathe thoroughly, rubbing gently a number of times a day. Also, collect nitrogen from the nir, so that when the field is turned under large poke root in thin slices among sliced potatoes and get her to eat the size of a hen's egg sliced thin twice a day. to the life and growth of plants, are left After you have fed it once, and have een the result, you will probably feed more next time you have occasion. I have fed more than that, and have seen others feed more. I saw one cow that could not get up on her feet cured in a short time.—M. W.

Sheep in Virginia.

sep raising is up in the Virginia of the utmost importance to your health that you purify your blood with a few bottles of the owner or other person in whose conof or on whose premises a dog usually tave liable to the owner of sheep killed ried by such dogs, for damage or such killing, maining or worrying It will be an excellent law if enforced over his dog too well to legislate against

It is Found to Possess Many Advantages over Steam Power.

IN GERMANY.

THE ELECTRIC PLOU

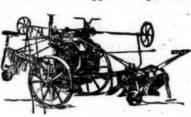
The United States Consul at Leipsic has investigated, pursuant to the instruc

tions of this Government, the late German invention for plowing with the aid



that the machine is a success, and will grind the crop. This was undertaken afford much economy by its use. Steam power has been adapted to

plowing for some 30 years, but it appears munity of Garden City; but the new that the electrical appliance is preferable institution began and ended with a millthat the electrical appliance is preferable



TWO-SHARE ELECTRIC PLOW. to the steam, because it is less expensive, lighter, and more portable, and capable of use at a greater distance from the

first source of power. Briefly described, the electrical device consists of a tilting plow, fitted with a set of shares on each end to avoid turning around, the attendant merely changing his seat to the opposite side when the end of a furrow is reached. A chain is extended along the line of the intended furrow, and held taut at both ends of the field by triple ground anchors, as shown in the illustration. These anchors are easily drawn out of the ground by turning a lever, and by a swift action moved to the next furrow and again set in position. On reaching the end of the chain the plow is tilted to the other side, and the simple reversal of the electric current sets the plow in motion in the opposite direction. The chain passes under the plow, where it is gripped by a revolving pinioned shaft, and the resultant pull on the chain forces the plow into motion. In returning, it de-posits the chain sideways ready for the next row of furrows. The steering and adjusting of the wheels are easily managed by the driver without leaving his seat, and the fireman, driver and a boy

constitute the necessary attendance. The source of power may be any sort of portable engine, or a water power, if available, of from eight to 12 horsepower. This drives the dynamo (elec-



FOUR-SHARE ELECTRIC PLOW.

tricity generator), which is carried on a separate wagon. Two wires or cables transfer the electric current from the dyname to an electric motor on the plow itself, the cables being supported at intervals by small trucks or carriages to avoid the friction of the cable dragging on the ground. The motor on the plow is operated by the current thus received, and drives the wheels which grip the chain links.

A tilting plow for small husbandry is fitted with two shares on each side. In front of each of these is a forecutter to prepare the ground. It cuts easily furrows to the depth of 10 or 11 inches, even in heavy, cloggy ground. The plow may also be fitted with underground looseners, which follow the shares and loosen the subsoil to as much



as 15 and three-fourths inches in depth but do not turn it over. For extensive farming operations a plow is used with four shares on each end. It is claimed that with eight acres in 10 hours, on heavy soil, with a depth of 9.24 inches,

Stable Talk. Several car loads of horses that started from Oregon for Kentucky last week were stopped at Shoshone, Idaho, by the owners and the horses were taken from the cars and sold for 50 cents apiece. This was more profitable than to pay the heavy freight bill with what the horses would have brought in Ken-

tucky. A flock of 2,300 sheep at Churchill, Nev., were stampeded one day last week, and in some way two columns of the The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. 11.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Bis; casy to being piled up to a hight of six feet.

the cost would be \$1.29 per acre, as against \$2.74, the cost of doing the work

The director of a prominent factory To THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bettles free to those of your readers who yive Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung frouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely (the Haale) informed our Consul that electricity will shortly also be used in digging out potatoes and sugar beets. BEGINNINGS OF IRRIGATION. and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pear. St., New York Pailure of Crops Disheartened the

"Trembling" Sheep.

The term "trembling" is applied to various nervous disorders of sheep, of a chronic type, often extending for several months, usually accompanied by wasting, ed cases the brain and spinal cord are evidently involved, but no definite lesions have been authoritatively described. Some cases resemble those protoms, of course, vary with the particular | the night. part of the central nervous system involved. The patients at the outset have an anxious appearance, are easily disturbed, and their movements are uncertain, jerky, by and by spasmodic, and later still impaired by paralysis. The irregular movements may be general, or neck, or to the fore limbs. More commonly the hind quarters are most seriimpaired, and eventually they become paralyzed. Although there are nervous ing merchants in the neighboring comtwitchings, spasms, and paralysis, there is not, as stated, "great pain."

The disease is met with in delicate, weakly subjects, and in localities where climate, soil and food are unsuitable for sheep-rearing. Ewes pulled down by gestation and lactation suffer more frequently than rams or wethers. Merinos are said to be specially victimized. Like some other nervous diseases, it appears to be hereditary, and, accordingly, animals showing any tendency to the disorder should not be used for breeding. In the very earliest stages generous feeding may arrest the complaint, but when it is distinctly established no treatment is of any avail.

Trouble With the Milk.

The food is generally the cause of crop, and the forgotten mill-race on the trouble with the milk, and not knowing what this is, it is difficult to guess the reason for the difficulty. With good hay-clover is the best-and cornmeal, the ashes of their ruined hopes. Among with an equal quantity of bran if dethem was a man who had learned the sired, and good shelter and water, any methods of irrigation while living in cow should milk and give no trouble up California and Colorado. It happened to six weeks of the next calving; but that his land adjoined the abandoned feeding has very much to do with the mill-race, and he readily obtained the behavior of the milk, and especially so right to turn the water upon a part of in the Winter. Exposure to cold will his farm. The result, though not sur- cause trouble with the churning of the cream, making the butter white and britprising to the practiced irrigator, was a tle, so that it cannot be gathered or worked easily. Too much cold at the The soil which had produced nothing time of churning, too, will cause the same trouble, as will also the freezing of in the previous Summer responded to the new method of cultivation with enorthe cream. Bitterness in the cream may mous crops of all varieties of products. result from weeds in the hay, or from a disordered condition of the liver, by viously grown in that region. As these which the bile is absorbed into the blood. facts became known a new hope arose, and, consequently, gets into the milk. If like a star in the night, against the dark | this is the case, give one pound of Epsom background of past discouragements. salts in two quarts of gruel.

A Squirrel Pest.

A prize of \$250 for a method of inoculating squirrels with some contagious fatal disease is offered by the Commercial Association of Pendleton, Ore., and it is believed the County authorities and various farmers' organizations will add to the sum offered. The farmers of that region are at their wits' end as to how to mitigate the plague of squirrels. Tons of strychnine have been used in the effort to exterminate the squirrels by poisoning them, but little relief is had from this or any other method heretofore used.

Cotton. NEW YORK, Feb. 28. - The following shows the

Į	systems in several States, wrung a few	June	7.65	7.65	7.59	7.58b
l	meager appropriations from Congress,		Grai	n.		
١	and set on foot various industrial and	CHICAGO, Feb. 2	8.—The	followi	ng sho	ws the
	educational undertakings. The problems of the semi-arid region are peculiarly	WHEAT-	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
	its own, differing materially from those of the desert States west of the con-	MayJuly		681	661 671	671
	tinental divide. The movement which has wrought these momentous changes	CORN- May	. 301	301 314	30§ 31§	304b
I	alike in public sentiment and in methods	OATS-				
	of industry has found its warmest championship in Kansas, where it has	July	211	211	211	211b
	been reduced to perfect organization through the instrumentality of press	May July			9.52	9.62b 9.80
	and platform. Throughout the semi- arid region, but particularly in Kansas,	LARD- May July	5.43		5.85 5.52	5.87b 5.53
-	there are effective State, County, and	RIBS- May			5.00	5.07
	Township associations urging the adop- tion of irrigation as the price of pros-	July			5.13	5.15
	perity, and extending by means of con-	CHICAGO, Feb.			To	toulan.
	Louis and out out the state of the	CHICAGO, Feb.	40	milie-1	o. par	ucular

CHICAGO. Feb. 28—Cattle—No particular change to-day, though choice lots were scarce and stronger. The general demand was fair. Sales of steers were at 2.404.45 for common to prime the bulk of the transaction being at 3.60a. 4.10. The best earlies still bring 6.25. Texas cattle are coming here at the rate of about 1,000 a day, and they sell at 3 10.33 8).

Hogs—The general market was 5c. lower to-day, receipts rather overrunning the estimates, but there was fair trading. The day's sales were at an extreme range of 3.704.40, the bulk going at 3.85a3.90. Good packing bogs sell largely at 3.85a3.93. Good packing bogs sell largely at 3.85a3.93. Sheep—There was a fair trade and recent low prices prevailing. Sheep sold at 2.50a.3.75, both natives and Westerns going largely at 3.15a3.50; yearlings sell at 3.50a.90, and common to choice lambs are in fair demand at 3.50a.50, the bulk

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The Site of the Orchard. According to Mr. H. L. Hutt, of

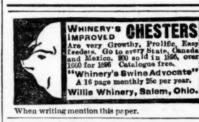
Ontario Agricultural College, in selecting the site for an orchard two of the main things to be sought for are exemption from late Spring and early Autumn frosts and shelter from the prevailing high winds. The locations least subject to injurious frosts are those bordering large bodies of water, and, in the interior, the highlands. It is important to plant apple trees on the high-est land available. If the elevation is not more than 10 feet above the general level of the adjacent land, it affords an advantage in allowing the cold air to drain away into the levels, and lessens the danger from frosts, which almost invariably fatal. In well-mark- often do great injury when the trees are in bloom. One of the worst locations is a sheltered valley from which there is little or no atmospheric drainage, and into which the sun shining makes it the hottest spot during the day, while cold duced by tape-worm or other hydatids air settling into it from the higher elevalodged in the brain or cord. The symptions makes it the coldest spot during

Migration to the South.

Five hundred land agents are said to have gone from the various Southern States to the Northwest since the first of this year, with the purpose of presenting the advantages of the sections they repremay be chiefly confined to the head and sent to the Northwestern farmers and inducing them to locate in the South. The Southern Industrial Association of ously affected, their muscular power is Alabama says that reports from its agencies all over the South show that there has been a remarkable inflow of immigrants from the Northwest since Christmas, and there is every indication that the immigration will show a very large increase as the Spring progresses. Meanwhile newspapers in Nebraska, Dakota, and other Northwestern States allege that the trains are daily bringing disappointed farmers back from the South

Regrets.

A country paper has this personal item: "Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed." -Tit-Bits.



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1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Comfortable Homes for Poultry on the Country Gentleman for keeping 200 fowls: In design 1 we have a house 100 feet in length, divided into 10 pens, each 10 by 10 feet, and intended to accommodate 20 fowls. At the rear of the

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Farm.

The following plans are given by

pens is an alley extending the whole length of the building, three feet in

width, and having a door at each end.

Such an alley is a very great convenience

.

in cleaning and feeding. The house

12 feet high in front, seven feet in the

rear, and is designed to be boarded and

the roof covered with shingles. If the

roof is to be covered with paper, the front need not be so high. The width

of the house is 13 feet, divided between

the pens and the alley. Figure 1 shows

the front elevation; figure 2 the end, 12

feet front, 13 feet base, 14 feet rafters,

FIG 2

3, the ground plan.

at the right a door six feet six inches

In the second design we have a modi-

fication of the first (shown in Figs. 4 and

5), an open scratching shed being provided for the fowls. In all other re-

spects the two houses are alike. The

econd is much more expensive than the

first, but better results can be obtained

from the fowls. The house for the ac-

Fig. 3-Y. yard; W. window; O. opening for exit and entrance of fowls; A. alley three feet wide extending whole length of building, with door at each end; X. partition of slats or wire, having doors at D; R. roosts; N. nests.

commodation of 200 fowls in this second

design will be about twice the length of

the house in the other plan and will cost

In either plan, by omitting the bot-

pens for part of the distance and leav-

ing boxes to shove against the partition,

the eggs can be gathered without enter-

The alley may be separated from the

pens by a light board partition, making

Fig. 4—Front of House, Second Design. The dark divisions are open scratching pens, the yard fence extending through them as far back as the alley.

the house warmer, or by a slat or wire partition. The pen should be separated

by a broad partition for at least three

feet in hight; the remaining distance

Any carpenter can build this house,

or indeed anyone handy with toools

The frame should be of spruce, the sid-

ing of pine or hemlock. If the house

is not double boarded or papered,

matched boards should be used for cov-

ering. The better way is to board up

with hemlock, cover this with tarred

paper or Neponset red roofing paper,

and then clapboard. But the clap-

board can be omitted if one doesn't care

An exceedingly practical and con-

venient poultry house is given by Farm and Home, as shown in Fig. 6. This house is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide,

and can be constructed of sod or lumber.

As shown in the ground plan, the space

principal room occupies the entire right

side of the building, as shown in the

ground plan, in which F F are roosts 14

is divided into four main parts.

for appearances.

can be of wire netting or slats.

fully twice as much.

Whole wheat is one of the best grains

Wheat is rich in material for growth and stimulates egg production.

Fowls should be kept from food 10 or

12 hours before killing. To have the hens lay with any regularity in Winter their quarters must be

For fattening fowls cooked food is better than raw, for the reason that it is more easily digested.

Buckwheat is a good Winter feed. It is valuable as an egg producer and will keep fowls in good condition.

On many farms geese could be raised to good advantage. Besides yielding a regular income in the way of feathers, they are a profitable market fowl.

While ducks or geese do not seem subject to roup or cholera, yet they will become lame and droopy, often, if too closely confined in damp quarters.

Look after the small economies in poultry keeping. It is the summing up of little things and little cares in the business which puts the balance on the right or wrong side.

An attempt to improve the flock is allright, but one would better buy thoroughored eggs or fowls than to try to grade up the common stock, because it saves time, and going up hill is not always successful work. Be satisfied with nothing but the best.

Hens like variety; unless starved to it, they will reject all kinds of food not suitable, and they are usually the better udges of what they want and need.

Of the grains, wheat is best for eggs. Long-legged fowls are hard to fatten. but those with short legs soon become

Give the hens all possible freedom, and there will be less trouble with softshelled eggs, for they will get the exercise and pick up the lime they need. If they have stopped laying, a change of food will soon start them in business again; and always does a variety of food bring the best results.

Remove any diseased fowls from the chance for contagion. Scaly leg is especially contagious, and a single fowl affected by it, if left to run with the rest, will soon contaminate the whole lot; and it seldom pays to attempt to cure a sick

By crossing we often procure large, well-developed chickens, which often surpass in size and development either of their pure-bred parents. Of course, for breeding purposes these chickens are worthless, but they were not bred for that end; they develop meat and eggs, and if they do this work they answer the ends of their being.

Buckwheat is an excellent grain

given occasionally to the laying stock, but on account of its fattening nature it must be used somewhat sparingly. As overfat hens are never profitable, buckwheat is used comparatively little by poultrymen. Hens will not eat it unless very hungry and it is fed alone. There is a taste about the buckwheat kernel that chickens do not take to at first, although after they become accustomed to it they devour it with a relish. The fattening nature of this grain and wheat must be remembered and common ense exercised in their feeding. Good eggs cannot be expected from

hens that are fed largely on slops and refuse. Corn makes the richest egg, as it adds to the fat content and gives the contents of the shell a consistency that makes it specially valuable for baking and kindred uses. A meat ration also adds to the value of the eggs, and it is because ducks are such revenous hunters of frogs and the many insects on land and water that their eggs are preferred to all others by bakers and confectioners. Guinea eggs are specially rich in this quality and are better for baking and making icing than those of almost any

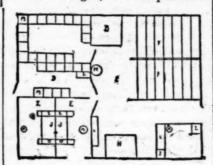
Three times a week, after washing and drying perches, dropboards and nest boxes, sponge them off with kerosene. Use the coarse sponges sold for stable use; then put clean short straw in every nest. The floor of the henhouse should be covered with gravel, to be swept off and renewed periodically. As an efficacious preventive of vermin the whole interior of the fowlhouse should be whitewashed with lime tinted to a soft creamy tone by the addition of some yellow other and made antiseptic and and plenty of crude carbolic acid. A straw in which to throw grain in Winter any trouble with disease or mites.

Expense account has never run the description of the the dazzling white of pure whitewash is injurious to the fowls' eyes. This coating should be done three times a year to keep the house pure and wholesome.

to induce exercise, and H, a coop 4 by 6 feet for shutting up sitting hens. In the left-hand upper corner of the ground plan is the laying room 10 by to keep the house pure and wholesome.

to induce exercise, and H, a coop 4 by 6 feet for shutting up sitting hens. In the left-hand upper corner of the ground plan is the laying room 10 by 12 feet with nests all about the sides. ing should be done three times a year ground plan is the laying room 10 by to keep the house pure and wholesome.

Just below it is the room 6 by 12 feet for sitting hens, while in the lower lefthand corner is a room 10 by 12 feet for chickens. I is a box in which to put lime and oyster shells. L L L are feed boxes and troughs; V V receptacles for



A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

green feed; M M M are drinking ressels; A A are nests 18 inches square. Windows and doors can be arranged as shown in the illustration or to suit the taste of the builder. There is a partition in the room for chickens, dividing it into two parts, one for those quite small and the other for larger ones. A lath door between this room and the main room allows the chickens to pass.

WOMAN AND HENS.

An Interesting Account of One Woman's Experience With Poultry.

An interesting account of poultryraising is told by Mrs. A. O. Eldridge, in the Los Angeles Cultivator, as follows: Knowing absolutely nothing of the habits or appearance of good-blooded fowls, our first venture in fine stock was almost a total failure. But we subscribed for three poultry papers and began studying roup remedies, powders and lotions and dosed worthless fowls with dollar bottles of medicine. Within six months we had got our courage up to the point of killing roup by cutting the heads off sick chickens.

One of the best things we did was to high and two feet six inches wide; figure start an account in which the number of eggs gathered each day was kept, together with every chicken or egg used for table, those sold, with date of sale, and price received; number of hens set, when and with what kind of eggs; all losses and expenses. For, although we loved the biddies and were working for health, we still had a desire to make it

pay in a small way.

At the end of the first year the count showed that we had set over 300 eggs and had only reared about 60 fowls; had battled with mites and conquered; had lost some sick fowls. Still, the cash account was in our favor and we were rich in experience and theory, gathered from journals as well as friends.

About this time we purchased a home. destroyed a mite-infested henhouse already there, built a light, well-ventilated house, with lath yard set to fig trees, and also placed a roof in the center

of the yard to afford shade immediately. We now kept from 30 to 40 hens, mostly Brown Leghorns, with a few tom beard between the alley and the Plymouth Rocks and Silver

dottes. Our place is all out to fruit and nut trees, no other farming being done, with the exception of raising beets and pump-

kins for a cow.

The first of October we select six (or less) hens with a cock, for breeding, and place in a small yard. Do not believe in in-breeding at all. Chickens hatched during the next three months do the best for us, and bring higher prices when small. We select good sitters when

possible. If a hen sets well and proves to be a good mother for three months we allow her to die of old age. She is a privileged character about the place. Just before hatching insect powder is sifted through the hen's feathers and

about the nest, which is usually made in the barn, so that the other fowls cannot trouble it. When the chicks are a day old they are removed to a box coop with lath run attached. These are thirty inches square, perhaps, and can be moved to fresh ground every few days. For about 10 days we feed stale bread and milk curds five times per day. When three days old the chicks are allowed their liberty. In a few days a little wheat is given, and when about three weeks old they are fed three times per day on this alone. As soon as they can eat corn it is used with the wheat alternately, and they are fed twice a day until they are sold or grown. The old fowls are given for a morning ration three quarts of bran moistened with hot water. The small chicks get a warm breakfast on cold or wet mornings, and are kept in when wet. Two or three gallons of thick milk is curded in the morning and this is poured into the troughs, which are tilted slightly, allowing the whey to run off. This is given at noon with a pail of bluegrass freshly mown from the lawn. This is dampened and a pint of bran scattered through it, as they will not eat it alone unless allowed to dig it up by the roots themselves. When there are seeds along the fences no feed is given at night, as they are turned out for about two hours with free range, except in the grounds about the house. A hydrant in the yard supplies fresh water, and once a month a hose is attached to it and the soil wet and cleaned up thoroughly.

The house is whitewashed twice a year and all droppings cleared once a week. It is 8x36 feet in size. We usually raise from 75 to 100 chicks, and during antiverminous by mixing with it salt feet long; B, a box 5 by 5 feet for the past three years have had scarcely

Expense account has never run over

FITSCURED

He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York,

est price received for eggs was in March and the highest in December. Market,

a grocery store six miles distant.

The last Winter we raised all Brown Leghorns, and, with the exception of three hens to whom accidents happened, every egg hatched that was set and only two chicks died. Occasionally a melon, pumpkin, beets or potato parings are given; also glass, china or crockery of any kind that suffers an accident is pounded up for them, or a few shells. No meat, green food, ground bone or medicine is ever purchased.

The "Planet Jr." Horse Tools. Our readers will be interested in the ne kinds of garden seeds. S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., are manufacturing two new machines for the season of 1896.

Their new No. 3 drill is unquestionably

the most perfect tool ever offered for sowing all kinds of garden seeds. It is compact, light, strong, easily adjusted and extremely perfect in all its work, planting with almost astonishing regularity either in hills or in drills from four to 24 inches apart. drills from four to 24 inches apart.



combines the practical knowledge and ex-perience gained by them in designing and manufacturing this class of goods during the past 25 years. The lever-expander, handlebraces, cultivating steels, attachments, and strength and finish, which are peculiar to this machine, make it ungivalled for opening furrows, covering, hoging, cultivating, ridging, hilling and turning vines in every crop cul-tivated by horse-power; while our new depth-regulator will be appreciated by every user of regulator will be appreciated by every user of a one-horse cultivator, (It is attached to the center of the machine, worked simultaneously with the wheel by the wheel-lever, and removes entirely the tendency of this class of tools to run deeper behind than in front in soft ground, making it therefore, unnecessary to hold up on the handles.

We call attention to the important points in the construction of the machine:

The patent frame is made of stiff steel, extra long, and from one to two inches higher than

long, and from one to two inches higher than ther makes.
The patent standards are all hollow steel, of

the strongest pattern.

The cultivating-teeth are of the most im-

proved pattern, doing double the work of the old style, and are reversible.

The patent hoes are also reversible, and are used both point foremost and rounded edge In the first position they work as plows, and may be changed from side to side, and in the latter are invaluable for close

The patent side standards, take either cultivator teeth or hoes, are accurately adjust-able sidewise at any angle, by means of a

The wheel lever is a new pattern, with a short, convenient handle. Patent depth regulator. The perfect reg-

ulation of depth has never been possible till with the present machine, which carries a depth regulator in the center of the tool, worked and set at any depth, simultaneously with the wheel, by the wheel lever. The new patent expander. This new device is superior to every other, combining

great strength and remarkable stiffness with simplicity. The maleable parts have been replaced almost entirely by steel, made close fitting and thoroughly braced. The easy motion is pleasant to all, and the usual play of all other expanders is completely remedied.

The patent draft book is hollow steel, of peculiar shape, always standing erect, with special pin, which does not lose out.

The patent handle braces. These are of an entirely new design, and stiffen the handles perfectly, and the tool admirably, yet do not interfere with the opening and closing of the tool, nor with the side adjustment of the The patent handle adjustment. This is

complete; either up or down to suit different hights, and an unusual but very important side adjustment, which can be altered in a few seconds. It holds the handles either exactly central or to one side, as desired. Thus, in covering corn, etc., the operator need not walk on the finished work, and in need not wank on the missies work, and in vineyards and among blackberries, rasp-berries, hops, corn, etc., he may arrange the handles so that in working close to the crop the hands need not be scratched, nor the crops injured by the handles tearing them The cut shows the most common and useful

of the various forms in which the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe can be set up. If you are gardening, you need to read their catalog and learn more about these Shipments in Sterilized Air.

Dr. A. Perkins now a resident of Chicago, has patented a process of keeping meats during transportation without ice, by the use of sterilized air. A contract has been concluded between him and J. M. Smart of Melbourne, manager of the Australian Meat Transporta-tion Corporation, Limited, for the use of the process in the seven colonies of Australia. A corporation is also about to be formed, with headquarters in Chicago, to control the process over the railroad lines of this continent and the steamship lines running from the ports of North and South America.

THE SOUTHLAND QUEEN.

THE APIARY.

Bee propolis is a good cement for alop pails, poultry water-dishes, etc.

The life of a bee depends upon the work it does. When it labors its life is

Take out surplus honey now and keep the bees at work on a new supply for Winter.

An old superstition has it that whenever the red cloud of war hangs over Europe, the bees will be idle. Keep your eyes on the old combe

Moth larvæ will, very likely, be in them along with pollen. In this case sulphur Virgil, the great Latin poet, who wrote four poems on different agricultural themes, devotes one of these Georgics, as

they are called, entirely to bees. It is proposed that the apiarists of the United States unite in raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument to the memory of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth-" Father Langstroth," all beekeepers love to call him.

Beekeeping is a poor man's business and the poorer he is the less excuse he can find for not having plenty of honey for himself and family to eat. Bees are no respecters of persons; they will work as well for a peasant as for a prince.

In melting candied extracted honey, the temperature should not go above 180 degrees; otherwise the fine flavor will, in large measure, be destroyed. The usual way is to place the vessel of can-died honey in another larger receptacle containing hot water.

The medicinal properties of honey are well understood by mothers and nurses, who have faith in old-time remedies, and are admitted by the medical profession. Its value in the treatment of coughs, colds and pulmonary affections, also in various kidney complaints, has been tested and approved for ages. There are many cases where sugar is prohibited in which honey is used with special

Many instances are recorded where orchards and vineyards have been planted, but failed to produce fruit until bees were brought into the neighborhood. All kinds of fruit will yield much larger crops of more perfect fruit in localities where there are bees than where there are no bees kept, and some kinds, such as strawberries, plums and cherries, will hardly bear without the process of bees.

SUCCESS IN BEEKEEPING.

It Depends on Honest Effort and a

Close Study of the Business. Bees, although domestic, are independent of man's care, as many colonies exist to-day in forest trees far from the reach of man's protective aid, and their forest home, being sought by themselves, is oftentimes better than the one given them by man; besides, the bees of the apiary have to yield up half, if not more, of their stores for the labor bestowed upon them by their owners, which is usually the putting on and the takbees of the forest, I dare say, rarely, if ever, succumb to the rigor of the cold Winters of the North, while beekeepers look forward to Spring with uneasy hopefulness as to what it may

ing can never be made as profitable in the North as in the South. Especially is this true if the beekeeper neglects his bees in preparing them in the Fall for Winter, as nothing cuts profits so badly as negligence. Fifty pounds of comb-honey per

Owing to the cold Winters, beekeep-

bring forth.

colony is considered a fair average yield in the North, while in the South 150 pounds is only an ordinary yield for one colony; but when we consider that bees are allowed to work only five months of the year in the North, the other seven months they must remain idle, and then owing to rainy weather and dearth of honey, only a portion of the five working months is occupied in real hard labor, we wonder as to how the little workers. can provide for themselves and a liberal amount for their owner, who sometimes takes more than his share, leaving the bees deficient in stores and ruining them for next Summer's harvest. The quantity required to winter a good, strong colony is about 30 pounds (for these latitudes from 40 to 45); but a small colony may require much less food, and as a result will be much less in population at the time of the honey flow, when every bee adds to the quantity of honey stored. However, in either case, if the 30 pounds of feed is not consumed, it will do no harm in the hive, providing the hive is large enough, and it should be to give the queen abundance of room to lay; while the colony that falls short of stores in the early Spring will be a weak colony, if not a dead one, at the commencement of the honey flow, and only a vexation the en-One thing is certain: If we wish

make beekeeping a success, we must see that our bees have abundance of good honey in the brood chamber for Winter stores, and this inspection should take place when the surplus honey is re-moved from the hive in the Fall.

If any colony should be found deficient in stores, feed them until they have sufficient, or quit the business entirely. The two best ways to feed are by using combs of honey or empty combs, filled with sirup, placed in the hive, and by the use of a feeder, which can be obtained of almost any dealer in apiarian supplies. If one is so situated that he cannot use either of the above ways, a home-made feeder must be resorted to. This is taking a glass fruit can filling it with sirup, tying over the top

piece of flannel, and inverting it upon the frames. This feeding should be done in the Fall, although it can be done, to some extent, on warm, sunny days in Winter, if the bees are roused up and the feed put as close to the cluster as possible. If Winter has caught your bees short in stores, try some means to aid them by feeding, for every pound fed them will be paid back to their owner, if the next season should prove

one of a fair honey flow.

Another obstacle in the way of successful wintering is single-walled hives that are left unprotected on the Sum-mer stands. For all who winter their bees on the Summer stands a doublewall chaff hive is an indispensable article. I make my hives double-walled on all sides, allowing a space of three inches on each side, except the front, for chaff. The front is a double wall without space for chaff, as packing in the front has a tendency to keep the hive cool in early

Summer, only that being taken out which covered the frames, to make room for the supers. This packing about the hive, with plenty of ventilation at the top and bottom of the hive, aids greatly toward the prevention of swarming, the one object at which to aim if we expect a good lot of surplus honey. Of course, plenty of room must be given in the surplus departments, as well as in the brood chamber, and I find for the best results a brood chamber holding about 3,000 cubit inches leads all others in the production of comb hopey, as a brood chamber of this size means plenty of stores, without feeding, if the honey season has been a favorable one; plenty of stores mean strong colonies, and strong colonies mean big harvests, though the honey flow may be short.

In constructing a hive, the brood chamber should be as nearly square as possible, or even if it is a little deeper than it is long or wide it would do no harm; and having done all that lies within our power in constructing a good hive and preparing our bees for Winter, we must wait till Spring for results, which will be good if we have done our part, as success in beekeeping does not depend on chance, as many suppose, but upon honest effort and the study of the business.—A KEEPER OF BEES.

Young Queens Breed Late. We know that a great many bee-

keepers practice re-queening late in the Summer, after the honey-flow ceases, says Canadian Bee Journal. The question may well be asked: Is this a good practice in all localities? It is known that queens answering the above description continue to lay for a greater length of time after the honey-flow ceases and are generally more readily stimulated to brood-rearing. In some localities there is a scant Fall pasture for bees sufficient to keep them breeding, and this is liable to be so late that young bees do not get a cleansing flight before they go into Winter quarters. When you add to this a young queen the danger is very much intensified. A large number of our best beekeepers are ready to admit that if the honey-flow stops after the linden flow, and there is no more brood-rearing, the bees retain in that quiescent condition their vitality. There is, as it were, in nature an evening up. No honeygathering, no breeding, no (or little) loss of vitality; honey-gathering, loss of vitality and breeding. Again, a still larger number admit that young bees must have a cleansing flight before going into Winter quarters. If they do not get this flight they are restless, diseased and die and probably disturb the older and well-matured bees in the hive, setting up disease and death. We should very much like to have the opinions and experiences of our readers on the above subject. Selling Honey on Commission.

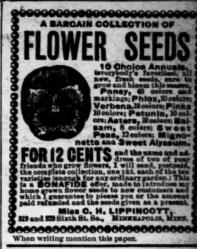
Commenting on Chicago as the great center for selling honey, the editor of the American Bee Journal says: "We have just been talking with the head of what we consider the largest firm of Chicago honey dealers, about selling honey on commission. We asked particularly about the amount or per cent. charged for handling honey, and his reply was that on a shipment which sells for less than \$100 gross their rule was to charge 10 per cent. On any shipment selling for over \$100 they deduct 5 per cent. for their commission. We

believe this is about right. "The gentleman referred to above agreed with us in thinking Chicago the principal honey-distributing point in this country. As nearly as we are able to learn (and we believe it is not far out of the way), since the season for shipping honey opened for 1895 there have been shipped to the Chicago market up to this time about 60 carloads. That means about 600 tons, or 1,200,000 pounds of honey. And that would be only about one pound for each person living in Chicago! Surely that one pound wouldn't last very long, say, probably a week. Then, something like 50 times this amount might be consumed here every year, if it were properly dis

tributed among the people.

"Beekeepers have a great work ahead of them, if the public is ever to be educated to use honey as it deserves to be used. Let every one do his share to popularize the consumption of the bessweet known—honey."

What One Woman Does. Miss C. H. Lippincott, of Minneap finn., has in the past seven years buil ne of the largest businesses presided over woman in the United States. She lower seeds, and her handsome catalog will be apprech



Tree Ages.

Gericke, the great German forest writes that the greatest ages to which tendency to keep the hive cool in early Spring, and make the bees backward about flying, and a good cleansing flight in early Spring is highly beneficial.

The packing is left about the hive all silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees, the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschoffenburg. which reached the age of 410 years. Other cake in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 320 years old.



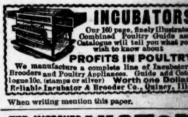
your neighbors, and the PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. WOVEN WIRE FENCE

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THE FEATHER." Mew National Poultry, Pigeon and

Bird Magazine. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Box 54, Station A. WASHINGTON, D. C.

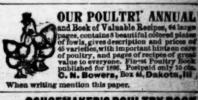
















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TO ALL TO WHOM THIS PAPER SHALL COME.



Greeting: This paper is sent you that you may

have an opportunity to see it and examine it, with a view to subscribing. We ask you to compare its contents, objects, and price with those of other papers, and see if you do not come to the conclusion that you ought to have it; that you cannot afford to do without it. We can assure you that if you send in your name for one year that you will find it one of the most profitable investments that you can make. We hope to make and keep it so interesting that you will think that every number more than repays you for the subscription price for a year. Please call your neighbor's attention to the

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The American Farmer Will be Sent in Connection With Any Other Paper or Magazine.

We will send THE AMERICAN FARMen and any other paper or magazine in the country at a reduced rate for the two. The following is a partial list of

the periodicals that we cle	ab with	h:
COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		With the
	legular Pr.ce.	American
Pansy		#urmer. \$1 00
Our Little Men and Women	1 00	1 00
Babyland	50	90
The National Tribune	1 00	1 10
American Gardening	1 00	1 10
Scientific American	3 00	3 00
American Swineherd	50	65
Cosmopolitau Magazine	1 50	1 50
Monthly Illustrator	2 00	2 00
Arena (including Art Fremi-	5 00	5 00
CONCURY	4 00	4 00
Beribner's	3 00	3.00
Lippincott's	3 00	3 00
Atlantic	4 00	4.00
Forum	3 00	3 00
New England Magazine	3 00	8 00
St. Micholas	3.00	3 00
North American Review	5 00	4 50
Review of Reviews	2 50	2 50
Magazine of Art	3 50	3 50
Outing	3 00	3 00
Jenness Miller Monthly	1 00	1 25
Operent Literature	3 00	3 00
American Amateur Photog-	3 00	a 00
	2 00	2 00
stort Stories	2 50	2 50
Romanco	1 00	1 00
Chautauquan	2 00	2 00
Babybood	1 00	1 00
Domestic Monthly	1 00	1 00
Fanciers' Review	50	75
Frank Leslie's Budget	1 00	1 10
Popular Monthly	1 00	3 00
Pleasant Hours	1 00	
Cassell's Family Magazine	1 50	1 10
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 00
Leisure Hours	1 00	1 00
Le Bon Ton	3 50	3 30
American Teacher	1 06	1 00
Our Little Ones and the	-	-
Nusery	1 50	1 40
Modern Priscilla	50	95
Munsey's	1 00	1 25
Peterson's Magazine		1 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	1 00	1 60
Overland Monthly		3 00
Practical Dairyman	- 00	10

DIRECTOR Geo. E. Morrow, of the Oklahoma Station, believes Kaffir corn be the most promising grain yet introduced for regions with warm Summers and light rainfall. He does not believe it proved that it is equally valuable with Indian corn in regions where the latter can be relied on to produce fair crops. Where experience has shown that the latter cannot be safely relied upon he advises the growth of Kaffir corn both for the grain and for the stalks and leaves. In regions in which there is probability of drouth, it will be mfe to plant some Kaffir, even if Indian corn usually does well. The stories shout Kaffir corn giving good yields on any kind of soil or not needing rain nor cultivation are absurd. Like any other cop, this does better on good soil with sufficient quantity of rain and with mesonable cultivation.

Thus far everything promises well for abundant crops throughout the coun try, and as it seems inevitable that busiwill revive with a rush in the Spring, a general advance in prices seems setain. Let us hope that this will be

IN BLOCKS OF THREE.

THE AMERICAN FARM. ER expresses its appreciariends this year by seek-ng more and more to ad-rance the interests of the armer. That it may go into overy farm household in the United States, we make the following offer for BLOCKS OF THREE:

If you get two subscrib-rs in addition to your own, bree in all, we will send FIFTY CENTS.

DEFEAT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

It is much to be feared that all hope of amending the present condition of affairs by the passage of the House Tariff Bill has been brought to naught by the action of the Populist Senators and of four bolting Republicans-Teller, of Colorado; Mantle, of Montana; Carter, of Montana; and Dubois, of Idaho.

For their conduct, as well as for that of all who voted against the bill, there is simply no defense. No one denies that the Treasury must have more revenue. It cannot go on borrowing from month to month, with each monthly of Public Health reported that 16 Gerbalance sheet showing that its expenditures are millions of dollars greater than its receipts. This, in time of peace, is disgraceful. In addition to being radically unjust, the present Tariff has clearly demonstrated that it is incapable of producing sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government. The House Bill was a temporary measure, intended to meet an emergency, and it is generally believed that it would be adequate to the emergency. This was the main consideration, and the consideration which should have impelled the Senators of every political creed to support it. This was a matter of patriotism and business propriety alike, and above partisan considerations. The Democrats who voted against it had the excuse-not a good one, by any means, but still an excuse—that the Republicans have the responsibility for the financial management of the country, and it is no part of Democratic duty to help them out of a hole. Probably this ignoble and insufficient pretext is also available for the Populists. Certainly

wretched tactics. It is exceedingly unfortunate that a few short-sighted demagogs have the power at this time to do the people an immense amount of harm.

it is not for the bolting Republicans.

They base their action on their devotion

to Free Silver. This is exasperatingly

idiotic. It has reduced the number of

friends of Free Silver more than any

other occurrence for a year. There is

no possible way in which the cause of

Free Coinage can be advanced by such

THE DUTY ON HAY.

The National Hay Association is making a determined effort to get an advance in the protective rates on hav. A petition has been placed in the hands of some 2,800 men, representing 250,000 men, by the Hay Trade Journal. This will be signed by all of these and many more, and it is hoped that it will produce a strong effect upon Congress. Owing to the attitude of the five bolting Republican Senators, and that of the six Populists, but little is hoped from the present session, but the effort will be continued, in the expectation of a better condition of things in the future. In the circular sent out it is said :

One of its objects being, that of greater protection to American Agriculture, and as the bay interests of the States have grown from a product of 19,083,806 tons in 1860, to that of 70,000,000 tons in 1894, representing a value of \$600,000,000, and standing second in value of farm pr ducts of America, it has been deemed advisable to impress upon Con-gress the wish of the people by presenting a petition, as other commercial interests have done, and with good effect.

It should also be remembered that imported hav has not only made prices in American hay has not only made prices in American markets during the present season, but also during preceding years, the imports for the year ended Jane 30th, 1895, being 201,909 long tons, valued at \$1,443,916, and for the five months following, to November 30th, 1895, 132,952 tons, valued at \$1,137,382, or nearly as much in the first instance as the total during the three years prior, 1891-2-3, when the imports of hay were valued at \$2, 125,367, an average of \$708,455 per year.

On the principle that one party with 10 cars of hay, or any other product, can make the price on his competitors 100 in any mar-ket, it is plainly shown that under the present rate of duty, imported hay is able to fix prices at which the American product must se sold, whether the crop is abundant or otherwise, and is compelling Uncle Sam to borrow to meet running expenses, instead of putting into his pockets that which would en-able him to pay his hired help, and lay aside a sum to liquidate the mortgage new upon

The McKinley Bill imposed a duty of \$4 a ton on hay, and under this the hay trade, especially of the West, developed enormously. This development was arrested and of that Canada greatly promoted by the adoption of the Wilson Iniquity. The bill recently passed by the House and defeated by the bolting Republicans and the Populists of the Senate increased the duty on hay to \$2.30 per ton.

In Congress last week, one Representa tive accused the Populists of trying to cross the centiped with the hog, so as to produce 100 hams for each pig, and the strawberry with the milkweed, so as to grow cream and berries on the same

You can get more valuable reading matter and practical information in THE AMERICAN FARMER for less money than in any other publication offered you. You will miss a great deal unless you secure it regularly.

BACTERIA IN GRAIN.

In their hunt for pretexts upon which to shut out foreign agricultural products the German professors have gravely announced that they have discovered immense quantities of bacteria in foreign grain, and that these are so lively that they are not destroyed by heat of the

The matter was brought to the attention of the Reichstag by an Agrarian member, when it presently appeared that the German Government had already been making an inquiry. The Director man and 17 foreign samples of grain had been examined for bacteria. The purest was the American; then came Moravian, Bohemian and Hungarian barley; the most impure was Turkish rye. In one gramme of German wheat 14,000 to 230,000 bacteria were found: in Russian, 256,000 to 309,000; in La-Plata wheat only 5,000. A sample which showed 859,000 bacteria, in Rostock, showed 14 days later in Berlin only 150,000, so rapidly does the germ

Of course, they can find bacteria in grain. Anybody knows that. Bacteria exist practically everywhere, and in everything that is not too hot or too cold for their existence. The mistake is in assuming that all bacteria are dangerous. On the contrary, very much the larger proportion-nearly all in fact-are either inocuous or absolutely necessary for health. Very many of them are indispensable to health. Digestion, assimilation, and other processes could not go on without them.

The German Government has been compelled to decide correctly that none of the bacteria found in the sound grain are prejudicial, and all of them are destroyed by oven-heat. But it will soon be something else. The German Agrarians are determined to shut out foreign grain as they have shut out American meat and other products.

RAPE SEED.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, who is doing our farmers an immense benefit by insisting upon their awaking to the value of rape as a forage crop, is confident that we can and should grow all of the immense amount of seed that we shall require, but thinks that this cannot be done in the States bordering on Canada, because of the cold weather. This will become a profitable business for the farmers of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Maryland. At the present rate of development it will soon require millions of pounds of purposes. At present all this is imported from England.

In England the rape which is to grow seed is sown in Summer. It is pastured in the Autumn following, and the next Spring the plants produce seed. In the United States, with lower Winter temperature, it would be well, perhaps, not to pasture it closely in the Autumn when it is wanted for seed. But actual trial only can positively determine the best mode or modes of growing this crop

TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PROD-UCTS.

The following shows the ratings on some agricultural products under the McKinley and Wilson Bills:

8	1890		-	18	94.
Hay \$4.0	0 per	ton.	\$2.0	00 pe	r ton.
Eggs 5c. 1	per de	zen.			lozen.
Honey 20c.					gallon.
Flax Seed . 30c.					bushel.
Potatoes . 25c.		46	15c		46
Onions 40c.	64	. 4	20c.		46 :
Hops 15c.	per I	ound.			pound.
Cheese 6c.	. 66	. 68	4c.	48	66
Butter 6c.	46	43	4c.	64	. 54
Apples . : 25c.	per l	oushel.	201	o. e. :	dval'm
Buckwheat 15c.	* 64	.66	20	4.6	- 44
Corn 15c.	.46	**	20	66	44
Oats 2 15c.		46	20	44	46
Rye 10c.		44	20	46	44
Wheat 25c.		66	20	44	48
Barley 30c.		44	30	66	4.
Barley Malt 45c.		44	40	66	44
Beans 40c.		44	30	44	44
Peas 40c.			30		- 66
		īval'm.	25	-	14
				-	

The bill which passed the House nonth ago added 15 per cent. to all he duties under the Wilson Bill.

ONE of the clamors which resulted in the passage of the Wilson Iniquity was over the amount of shoddy imported into this country, and used for workingmen's clothes. It will be remembered that the Sockless Simpson made a sensation in the House by exhibiting a shoddy overcoat. The best commentary on this demagoguery is that last year the imports of shoddy into the country were very much higher than ever before. There was more humbug, shystering and open lying in connection with the Wilson Iniquity than any piece of legislation over foisted upon the country.

SECRETARY T. S. GOLD.

A Lifelong Worker for Agricultural Education.

Theodore Sedgwick Gold, of Cornwall, Conn., Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, has held that position continuously since the formation of the Board in 1866. He was born at Madison, N. Y., March 2, 1818, graduated from Yale, and in 1845 went to teaching school in Litchfield, Conn. He at once conceived and carried out the notion of an agricultural school.



The curriculum was similar to that of most preparatory schools of the time. It was made to embrace, in addition to these studies, active investigations and work along agricultural lines. The idea was a new one to the farmers of the State, but was immediately accepted as

promising good results. Storrs Agricultural College, which is now receiving liberal support from the State is one of the outgrowths of Mr. Gold's plans of nearly half a century ago. In 1852 Mr. Gold was one of the originators of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, and has been identified with its work from the outset. In 1866, when the State Board of Agriculture was organized under act of the Legislature, he was made its first Secretary, and has since held the position. No man in the State has done more for the development of agriculture than Mr. Gold, not less than 50 years of his life having been devoted to State interests in one way or another. and

In 1864, during the war period, he secured the adoption of an act by the General Assembly, organizing the Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and was its Secretary for 10 years. He is one of the Trustees of Storrs Agricultural College, which now occupies the site of the old Soldiers' Orphans' Home in the town of Mansfield. Mr. Gold has been an editor and writer. He wrote the "Town History of Cornwall," and has prepared and edited the Connecticut Agricultural Reports for 30 years.

M. A. GOLDSTON.

The New President, of the National

Berkshire Record Association. M. A. Goldston, who was elected President of the National Berkshire Record Association at the annual meeting at Newark, O., Feb. 13, 1896, was born March 14, 1845, at Lebanon, Tenn. He completed his education at the Cumberland University. After filling various positions he was appointed agent rape seed to supply the farmers who are at Lebanon of the Nashville, Chattagoing into raising the plant for forage nooga & St. Louis Railroad, which position he still holds.



In January, 1893, he bought his first registered Berkshire hog and began to raise them on his farm, "Glenwood," one mile South of the Public Square in Lebanon, where he has every convenience for feeding, watering and sheltering, and where he now has a beautiful herd of 30 or more, most of which have been bred there from stock purchased from the finest herds in America, and which is being added to from time to time as the occasion demands. He is prominent in many other walks of life. He is an elder in the Lebason congregation of the Church of Christ, member of the International Association of Ticket Agents, and has held many high positions in the Knights of Pythias.

JOSHUA STARK.

One of the Directors of the National Berkshire Association. Joshua Stark, of Granville, O., was

born on a farm, and has always been

sold over \$200 worth, and has about \$100 worth of her descendants on hand. He has built up his herd from purchases from Mr. J. N. Barker, Indiana; O. P. Wolcott, Charles Ernest, and W. J. Tharp, of Ohio. All of his herd is promising, and bids fair to reach the finest results. Mr. Stark was elected one of the Directors of the National

Irrigation by Windmills.

Berkshire Association at its recent meet-

ing at Newark, O.

It was found that in the Arkansas valley water could be obtained by shallow wells ranging in depth from eight to 20 feet. This is raised by hundreds of windmills into hundreds of small reservoirs constructed at the highest point of each farm. The uniform eastward slope of the plains is seven feet to the mile. The indefatigable Kansas wind keeps the mills in active operation, and the reservoirs are always full of water, which is drawn off as it is required for purposes of irrigation.

These small individual pumping-plants have certain advantages over the canal systems which prevail elsewhere. The irrigator has no entangling alliances with companies or co-operative associations, and is able to manage the water-supply without deferring to the convenience of others or yielding obedience to rules and regulations essential to the orderly administration of systems which supply large numbers of consumers. original cost of such a plant, exclusive of the farmer's own labor in constructing his reservoirs and ditches, is \$200, and the plant suffices for 10 acres. The farmer thus pays \$20 per acre for a perpetual guaranty of sufficient "rain to produce bountiful crops; but to this cost must be added \$2 per acre as the annual price of maintaining the system. PERSONAL.

The statement that Secretary Morton sug gests the creation of a new position to be called the "Director of Scientific Divisions" in the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of providing a permanent place for the Assis Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Charles Dabney, jr., is denied. Dr. Dabney will, on the 4th of March, 1897, by the unanimous request of the Board of Regents of the University of Tennessee, resume his Presidency of that flourishing institution. It was with great reluctance that they parted with him, even for four years, and he will return with pleas ure to his chosen vocation.

February 19, J. T. Lambert, a wealth; farmer, was found murdered in his house at Fall Leaf, a remote station northeast of Law rence, Kans. The murderers literally chopped the old man to pieces. The crime was mitted with an ax during the absence of Lam bert's son and daughter. Robbery was evi dently the motive.

Gov. Chas. A. Culbertson, of Texas, arrived at Washington last week accompanied by Secretary of State Mayfield, the object of their visit being to lay before Secretary Mor ton the protest of Texas against his cattle quarantine rulings, and ask for their modifi-

lina, is said to be the owner of the largest tobacco farm in the United States. He had pearly 3,000,000 hills to cultivate and harvest last year.

COMPLIMENTS.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I am taking your paper the second year and like it very formation in regard to poultry, many valu-

NEW PUBLICATIONS. WASHINGTON, OR THE REVOLUTION. A drama by Ethan Alien. Part Second. Pub-lished by F. Tennyson Neely, New York. Price This is the second volume of the drama

for American Independence, written by the namesake and relative of Ethan Allen, the Vermont patriot, and carries the reader from Valley Forge to Washington's Inauguration as President of the United States. VEGETABLES FOR THE HOME GARDEN, compiled and published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 10 cents.

founded upon the historic events of the War

Notes.

"How to Spray, When to Spray, and What Pumps to Use." Special Catalog and Price-list of the Gould Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, Annual Descriptive Catalog of the Royal Palm Nurseries, Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Fla.

Burpee's Manual of Thoroghbred Stock and Fancy Poultry. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. "Woman—The Same Yesterday, To-day and Forever," "How I Saw Queen Victoria," "Bedding and Table Linen," and other timely and practical articles make Home Queen

for March particularly helpful. Spring styles are discussed, economy suggested in the "Kitchen," and minute direction given in the "Garden" for the care of the seedlings that will produce the coming Summer flowers. The great "Lee of Virginia" series, in Frank Lestic's Popular Monthly, is continued in the March number with a picturesque and superbly illustrated paper devoted to Maj.-Gen. Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. This is "the dashing dragoon and splendid orator, the chosen of Patrick Henry and the beloved of Washington, classic scholar and impassioned patriot, brilliant scion of a long-distinguished race, Governor of his native State, and perfect type of the Virginia gentle-

State, and perfect type of the Virginin gentle-man, rearing his sons in religion, morality and learning, solicitous above all that they should be taught to ride, shoot and tell the The first of a series of articles on "The Young People of the White House," by Joanna R. Nicholls, is given, with numerous illustrations, in the March number of Frank Lesic's Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls. This number has many other good things that will delight its youthful readers.

In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside and a year afterward up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death, in Novembetween that time and his death, in November last, he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished, among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was presented to the public. The story will be printed in the next issue of the Journal, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard

John R. and William Parry, Parry, N. J. John R. and William Parry, Parry, N. J., proprietors of the Pomona Nursories, have issued their catalog for the Spring of 1896, and every farmer who contemplates planting either fruit, mat-bearing or ornamental trees should send for this publication before placing, his orders. It also describes many varieties of small fruits and vegetables, and a specialty is made of the "Koonee" early pear, a beau-

Denison University. In January, 1892, he bought the finest Berkshire hog he ever owned. From this one sow he has



WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1896.

DEPTH OF SNOW.

Eastward of the Mississippi River the southern limit of snow at 8 p. m., February 24, was from 50 to 150 miles farther north than on February 17. Over eastern Iowa, northern Illinois, southern Michigan, and northern Ohio from one to six inches of snow has disappeared during the week, while in western New York the depths reported on February 24 were from two to 12 inches less than were shown on the preceding chart. The only section in which there is more snow than was reported last week is a portion of northern New England, where the increase amounts to from two to four inches.

On Feb. 24, 1895, there was from 10 to 20 inches more snow than at this date over the northern portions of Michigan, and while the southern limit last vear extended to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina there was no appreciable depth south of the Lake Region. In northern New England and western North Dakota there is now considerably more snow than there was at the corresponding date of last year.

As compared with the average depth on February 24 of the three preceding Winters there is a marked deficiency in all northern districts, except in wester North Dakota and eastern Maine, where there is an excess.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Stations along Lakes Superior, Erie, and Ontario report considerably more ice than on February 17, but along the western shore of Lake Michigan and in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers there is less ice than was reported last week.

At the corresponding date of last year there was much more ice than now in the Great Lakes and in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers.
WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of Bureau.

tiful colored lithograph of which is inclosed in the catalog. This firm has had 58 years' experience in the nursery business and has Our readers can obtain this attractive annual in the catalog. This firm has had 58 years' experience in the nursery business and has thoroughly mastered every detail in connection with the same.

Electric Power for February contains con tributions on "Individual Electric Motors. Automatic Telephone Exchanges," "An Are Phenomenon." "A Systematic Treatise on Electrical Measurements," etc. Pub-lished at 27 Thames street, New York. Price 20 cents, or \$2 a year.

Thompson's Sons Strawberry Catalog for 1896, Rio Vista, Va., describes many and new varieties. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of

Control of the New York Agricultural Experi-ment Station. Dr. Peter Collier, Director, Geneva, N.Y. Illustrated Catalog for 1896 of fruits and

ornamental trees, from Lewis Roesch, Nur-seryman, Fredonia, N.Y. We have just received the January issue of We have just received the January issue of The Coil Spring Hustler, and find it full of interesting matter pertaining to fencing. If any of our readers are not receiving that paper a copy will be mailed them gratuitously by addressing the Page Fence Co., Adrian,

The Annual Catalog of C. N. Bowers, poul-try expert, Dakota, Ill., is an unusually handome pamphlet of 68 pages, embellished with many illustrations, several of them being colored lithographs, of the leading varieties of fowls. Besides giving much useful in-

by sending 10 cents, and mentioning the AMERICAN FARMER, to C. N. Bowers, Dakota, Ill., and if any are not satisfied with it upon its receipt, their money will be refunded.

Gen. Harrison writes of "The Presidential Office " in the March Ladies' Home Journal, and his comprehensive article is outspoken and plain. He takes occasion to commend President Cleveland's movement toward establishing a more permanent consular service.
The ex-President says: "It is remarked that changes in the home administration in other countries, such as England and France, do not involve changes in the ministers or ambassadors or consuls, as they do with us. The English Ambassador at Washington lds right on, whether the Liberals or the Tories are in power. He represents his country, not a party, and carries out the in-structions from the home Government loyally. He is never heard to make speeches attacking the policy of the opposing party, or criticis-ing his own people. Perhaps one of the chief ing his own people. difficulties in our getting a permanent diplomatic and consular service grows out of the fact that the tariff question is one that is always acute in our politics, and the reports of our consuls naturally take on the views held by them upon this question. We cannot have a permanent diplomatic and consular service until we can find diplomats and cousuls who will leave their party politics at home. If they are to be aired or exercised abroad, then it follows that they must be in

harmony with the party in power at home.

WE WANT A BOY

In every farming neighborhood in the United States

TO MAKE SOME MONEY During the Winter months FOR HIMSELF.

Every boy wants pocket money for a thousand things. Every boy wants more than his father can give him. Every boy wants money that he has made himself, and can spend as he pleases, without any questions being asked.

Now, we will give a boy in every neighborhood a

SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE HIS POCKET MONEY.

Just as earnestly as that boy wants pocket money, so earnestly does THE AMERICAN FARMER want a big club of subscribers in his neighborhood. We will make a splendid bargain with him. We will help him get no end of pocket money, if he will help us get a big club of subscribers. We will divide fair with

For every yearly subscriber at 25 cents he can keep 10 cents and send us 15 cents.
This is

THE BIGGEST CHANCE

ever offered boys. At least one live boy at every Postoffice in the United States should jump at it.

THE AMERICAN FARMER IS ONLY 25c. A YEAR. THE AMERICAN FARMER is so good and so cheap, it is so old and well stablished, that any live, active boy should have no difficulty in picking up from 10 to 50 subscribers a day, right around his home. This will give him from \$1 to \$5 a day. Every farmer will be willing to give a quarter for a year's sub-

scription to so old and excellent a paper as THE AMERICAN FARMER. CONDITIONS:

1. This offer must be accepted at once by filling out, signing, and sendto us the coupon given below.

2. We reserve the right to close this offer at any time to those who have not showed diligence in securing subscribers. We may notify any one that his coupon is canceled, and he must not solicit any more subscriptions, but a more active boy will be given the chance in his neighborhood.

THIS OFFER IS GOOD FOR THE CIRLS, TOO.

COUPON .- Cut this out and send to us:

I hereby agree to solicit subscribers for THE AMERICAN FARMER, and between now and April 1 to ask every farmer in my neighborhood to subscribe. I will remit once a week at the rate of 15 cents for each subscriber secured, retaining the remaining 10 cents for my commission.

Post Office State	
State	
Congramme Condensation and A. C. A.	
me to the personness engine of the season	

Note Sample copies will be sent each boy immediately upon receipt of this coupon, with which he can begin canvassing.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

THE GARDEN.

Pluckings.

pensive to plant, bears early, and is reductive. The grape is easily managed, inex-

Fruits fill many offices. They are a luxury, necessity, tonic, appetizer, stim-ulant, food and medicine all in one.

The first thing to do in the Spring is to apply a soluble fertilizer very liberally to the asparagus bed, as asparagus comes early in the Spring.

A good fertilizer for the garden is sid to be one bushel of wood ashes in which as been mixed five pounds of nitrate of soda. This seems like a good combination.

Employ the most experienced men you can secure and pay them all they are worth, for cheap help is often poor help. One careless hand may cost the employer many times the difference in

The canna is rapidly coming into favor as a plant for the window garden. The bloom of some of the new varieties s wonderfully beautiful and the foliage is as handsome as that of any tropical

An interesting experiment would be to have two beds of plants exactly alike, keep one thoroughly stirred, and the other not, and then note the difference at the end of the season. During dry periods, beds pulverized once a week show nearly as good results as if well

The banana, from the fancied reemblance of the center to a transverse ection of the cross, has been supposed by many to be the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, and that, by eating it. Adam was given to see the mystery of the redemption by the cross.

The prime causes of failure to succeed with house plants in many cases are injudicious watering and improper potting. you will exercise a little judgment, based on information received from experienced friends or the floral magaines, failure from these causes will not erfrequently occur.

When the Spring opens the hardest work the farmer will have to perform will be to keep down the growing weeds which he has himself encouraged to grow by not clearing his fields when he could have destroyed the weeds with greater ease and efficiency. Dead weeds should never be allowed a resting place in the fields, as their seeds fall to the ground and are blown in every direc-

The antiquity of the potato is unquestionable. It is generally said to be exelusively a native of the western continent, whence it was introduced into Europe about 300 years ago; but the Chinese had the potato growing long before the discovery of America. It is still found growing wild on the borders of Tartary; and in the western provinces of China, the potato is as much a staple food as rice is in the eastern portions of the Empire. Although the potato was unknown in Europe until it was introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh, it seems certain that it was indigenous to both hemispheres.

When and How to Plant Strawberries.

Strawberries can be grown successfully on almost any soil if it is properly prepared. If the soil is too wet and soggy drain it; if too hard and thirsty, subsoil it; if given to sand, put vegetable matter in it by turning under green

At the South strawberries may planted from October 15 to April 15, except on stiff soil subject to heaving in hard freezes. The plants are injured not directly by the cold but indirectly by its mechanical effect to heave or lift vember 15 to February 15.

The best time to plant everywhere i in the Spring-in the latitude of North Carolina from February 15 to March 15, and a little earlier or later in proportion, as you are farther south or

without washing or drowning. Harrow well if there are clods.

Land that has had clean cultivation for several years previous, being freer of weed seed, is best. At any rate, it should have been cultivated the previous year, or it is likely to be infested with white grub or cutworms, both, in their season, highly destructive to plants. Where cows have been pastured they are almost mre to abound.

Stable manure can be used almost aufficient to make fine crops. Lacking these, sow in drills run off three feet

List on this with a light furrow from each side. Knock this list down nearly level. Open holes 15 inches apart and set plants just deep enough to cover roots well, and no deeper. Much harm is done by planting too deep. Whether trowel, spade or stake is used to open holes, they should be broad enough to allow the roots to be spread somewhat

fan-shaped when set. For garden culture plant on low beds, three rows to a bed, rows one foot apart, and plants one foot apart in row. Have beds far enough apart to allow walkbetween each series of three rows.

Strawberries are easy to grow, are uch a sure crop and are so saleable, even in the smallest local market, that they should be more extensively planted.—
0. W. BLACKNALL, North Carolina.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN

For March, 1896-Answering Many Inquiries on Pruit Growing as a Busi-

Seven million farmers in the United Six million nine hundred thousand without fruit gardens. Something wrong

A quarter acre in berries should produce from 25 to 40 bushels of nice fruit every year.

A berry garden on every farm should therefore add more than \$300,000,000 annually to the farmers' product.

More than this, it would be an incen tive to better farm methods, stimulate higher thoughts, better living, and add many pleasures to the home.

The following varieties and number of each, well cultivated, will give a succession throughout the season and furnish an ordinary family with wholesome fruit, fresh, canned, dried or preerved, during the entire year :

50 blackberries-Ancient Briton, Snyder. 50 black raspberries-Palmer, Ohio,

Gregg, Nemeha. 50 red raspberries-Marlboro, Cuth-

bert, Loudon. 25 raspberries-Shaffer's Colossal. 25 gooseberries-Hougton, Downing.

50 currants-Red Dutch, Victoria, White grape. 300 strawberries-Warfield (p), Van-

Deman (s), Michels (s), Haverland (p), Beder-Wood (s).

12 grapes—Moore's Early, Worden,
Brighton, Delaware, Concord.

The above varieties are well tested and do well in most localities. There are other good kinds having special merit for special locations and tastes.

Whatever varieties are selected, good roots and vigorous plants are essential There are "scrubs" in plants as well as in animals, with same difference in values. Poor plants are dear at any

Strawberries should be selected from new beds on which no fruit has been

produced. year, and in selecting plants dig the en-tire row, discard all weak ones, thus

securing best vigorous plants. There is sex in plants, and pistillates "p," female,) should have staminates
"s," male, or perfect flowering \ everthird row to insure fertilization and perfect Mrit.

Buy plants direct from responsible growers and order early, thus securing easonable prices and quick delivery. High-priced novelties are generally

disappointing. Set all bush berries in long, straight rows, seven feet apart, and plants three feet apart in the row.

Set strawberries in rows three and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Long, straight rows are easily culti-

vated and kept free from weeds. Extra care in all details of the garden will increase size and quality of fruit and stimulate a love for the work .- M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis.

"REPOWN'S REONCHIAL TROCHES" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imita-

Improving Strawberries.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: In the February number I saw an article by O. W. Blacknall, of North Carolina, on improving strawberries by selection. His ideas are good, but I think our way better, for this part of the country, especially, if the seasons are changeable, as they have been the past few years. We select our plants early in the Spring, taking the young plants that grew next to the old one set the year before. Have the plants and leave their roots exposed. the ground well prepared, free from On such soil do no planting from No- stones and well harrowed, having the rows four feet apart. The plants are set 14 inches apart. First, dig holes and drop a small handful of good fertilizer in each hole; thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the dirt before setting the plants; be very particular to press the soil around them and cultivate often. For field culture prepare the soil well, After the runners begin to set in, go subsoiling if the subsoil is hard or through with a hoe and place them, drought likely to occur. Subsoiling is mixing fertilizer in the dirt around the also good in excessively wet seasons, as sets. Strawberries require a good deal it enables the soil to hold more water, of cultivation, as do all plants of their kind. In the Fall cover with a good dressing of horse manure, or hay that has stood until it has shed all seed before cutting, to prevent injury by freezing. In the Spring sow broadcast a good supply of fertilizer, and I'll warrant you improved berries. Any berry will improve if it is caltivated well. But a man with a farm has no business raising berries, except for his own table. They require more care than anything else on the farm, if you would command fancy prices. I think every farmer should raise enough of all kinds of berwithout limit, if thoroughly mixed with the soil by harrowing. Wood ashes are should raise enough of all kinds of beralso excellent. These two, alone, are ries for his own use; his wife and also excellent. children could tend them after they were growing and improve their health apart 300 pounds fertilizer rich in doing so and enjoy many good feasts in potash, and mix well with soil with har- the bargain.—LETTIE F. PROSSER, Lycoming, N. Y.

"Abundance."

A pamphlet published under the above title by the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago has been received at this office. By effective illustration, and still more effective statistics of actual results, it sets forth in a convincing manner the great advantages obtained from the use of the various fertilizing agents manu-factured by this firm.

factured by this firm.

The superiority of the Armour Fertilizers is due to their production upon scientific principles, based upon an understanding of the chemistry of vegetable life. The aim has been to prepare "plant foods." for the particular crops whose growth is to be assisted. Such results as have been procured by actual field tests, though astonishing, are but the natural consequence of the application of the well-known principles governing vegetable growth.

growth.

The Armour Pertilizers are beyond question the best obtainable in this country, as has been repeatedly proven by actual experience.

Remedy for Potato Blight.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: There has been a great deal going the rounds of the agricultural papers about scab, or blight, in Irish potatoes. Some say that lime and ashes help to increase the blight, though I have used lime with perfect success for a number of years, and if there be any that wish to experiment, let them try by planting an equal amount of unprepared and prepared seed, cultivate the same, dig and measure, and see if the prepared seed does not yield one-fifth more of pota-toes, larger and freer from blight, if there be any at all, than those planted

from the unprepared seed. To prepare the seed, cut all potatoes the size of a turkey's egg in eight pieces, first lengthwise from seed-end to tem, than cut crosswise in the middle. Now if you have a plank floor you are fixed for business. Pour your potatoes down, about half a bushel fresh cut, put a large shovelful of slacked lime over them, then stir until every piece is well plastered, then take a fine rake and rake them out to dry for next day's planting. One bushel and a half of lime will do for five bushels of potatoes and there will be some left you can put to other

The lime coating preserves the seed and prevents decay so much that at dig-ging in the Fall the seeds are yet sound with the plaster sticking to them, preserving them from rot, and therefore stops the increase of two great enemies of the potato: The first is a brown worm from one-eighth to two inches long, with legs from one end of the body to the other, (I have always heard them called "thousand-legs"; the young cut the bark on the tender tuber, hence the roughness of the skin); the other is a white grub with a brown head that buries itself in the potato sometimes almost to the center, and the tuber is thereby ruined .- G. M. S., Cornwall, Mo.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Owing to the long-continued drouth that has prevailed during the season of 1895, the corn crop in Michigan was considerably under the average yield. Farmers, as a rule, are not careful enough in their selection and care of corn for seed; many practice storing their seed corn in an open corn crib before it is thoroughly seasoned out. Corn, being porous, absorbs moisture, and being subject to sudden freezing and thawing, the result is, the germ is partially or wholly destroyed, and the chances for its growing, under the most favorable conditions, are very limited, indeed.

When husking, the best ears should be saved and placed in a dry room and fire-dried. Corn treated in this way is sure to germinate and make a vigorous growth. The best variety of field corn know of is the Early Favorite field corn. The peculiar point of merit claimed for this corn is its superior feeding quality and great amount of shelled corn to cob. It has always received the most cordial indorsements as one of the most valuable varieties, and the large number of premiums it has taken at all the leading fairs in the United States proves it to be a very superior variety of the World's Fair, in Chicago, where it had several hundred entries from 15 ing in the sky 8,000 feet, whose frosty different States to compete against. color of this corn is a deep orange; has a very small cob; kernels deep and closely set; makes extra quality meal; very sweet and nutritious. It is a pure and distinct variety, and cannot be fully appreciated until the large yield of corn and small percentage of cob is noted. If any of the readers of THE AMERICAN FARMER would like to test a sample of this corn I will send a small trial package by mail for a couple of stamps for postage.-L. STAPLES, Grand Rapids,

Early Methods of Irrigation.

The earliest method of irrigation is known as "flooding," and is generally applied by means of shallow basins. A olot of ground near the river or ditch from which water is to be drawn is inclosed by low embankments called checks. These checks are multiplied until the whole field is covered. water is then drawn into the highest basin, permitted to stand until the ground is thoroughly soaked, and then drawn off by a small gate into the next basin. This process is repeated until the entire field is irrigated. This is the system practiced on the Nile, where the basins sometimes cover several square miles each, while in the West they are often no more than 400 feet square. There is both a crude and a skilful way to accomplish the operation of flooding, and there is a wide difference in the results obtained by the two methods. The Indian and Mexican irrigators, in their ignorance and laziness, seldom attempt to grade the surface of the ground. They permit water to remain in stagnant pools where there are depressions, while high places stand out as dusty islands for generations. All except very sandy soils bake in the hot sunshine after being flooded, and the crude way to remedy the matter is to turn on more water. Water in excess is an injury, and both the soil and the crops resent this method of treatment.—March Century.

All Danger Over. Mrs. Slimson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy, and wants you to promise never to do it again.

willie (to Indy)—You needn't be afraid, ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.—Harper's

Beecham's pills for constipation 10 and 25t. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

GOT A BABY BOY NOW

Happiness in a Southern Man's Home.

Heed the Red Flag of Danger at the Railroad Crossing. A Warning to America's Men.



years I have used tobacco in great quantities, and of late years took to ette smoking," Mr. W. E. want to go on rec-ord that tobacco has robbed me of many years of life and a great deal of hap-

now as I compare my feelings and my condition with that of a year ago, when I was a tobacco saturated Many and many a time did I try to quit

smoking myself into eternity, but I could not put through a day without suffering ex-treme nervous torture, which would increase hour by hour till, finally, to save myself as it seemed from almost flying to pieces, I had to light the little white pipe-stick and swallow

bacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away,' just was doing; it came to me like warning of the man who waves the red flag of danger at the railroad crossing, and said that No-To-Bac was an absolutely guaranteed

relief from tobacco slavery.
"I did not believe it, but like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I commenced taking No-To-Bac.

"The effects were magical; it destroyed the nerve craving and desire for eigarettes. Two boxes, would you believe it? made me

well and strong.

'I have gained mentally, physically in vigor and manhood, and with the brain free from the nicotine and a breath no longer befouled with tobacco smoke, I am so happy to-day to write No-To-Bac did it all a year only in my own case, but several of my

We have a baby boy now. "My wife and I feel that all this happiness started from the time when I first used No To-Bac, and in evidence of our appreciation, and in order that the memory of the happiness may be perpetuated in a living form, we want to name our baby boy after the man who wrote the line 'Don't Tobacco Spit and

Smoke Your Life Away.'
"No-To-Bae is popular here and all our druggists sell it. Hardly a day passes but somebody asks me about No-To-Bae, so I don't want you to hesttate to use these lines in any way that you think will make known to suffering humanity the happiness that there is in No-To Bac for the many men with nicotinized brains land weakened resolution, if they will only make up their mind to save the waste of vital power—to say nothing of the money—now going up into smoke and out in tobacco spit.

Clallam County, Washington.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Clallam County, Wash, is traversed by the Olympic Mountains, a short coast range, less than 100 miles in length, running east and west, from which the peninsula is named. The County is named after the famous Indian tribe, Clallam, and it is stated that the Straits of Fuca, 15 miles away, are covered at the bottom with the remains of the warriors that field corn. It took the highest award at were enemies of the famous Vancouver tribe. Old Mt. Olympus, towersummit is bathed in glittering sunlight. is the highest peak. Here is the largest and most magnificent game preserve in the world, where the lordly elk, deer, bear and other wild animals roam, seldom disturbed or fretted by the lead of the huntsman or the encroachments of civilization. This-mountain range displays the most gorgeous scenery that ever inspired a poet's dream or tempted an artist's brush. The mineral and other treasures are almost wholly un-



The Olympic peninsula, situated as it is right in the track of the Chinook wind and fanned by the Japan current on both sides, has only two seasons-the wet and the dry. The rainfall is enormous, which accounts for the fertile soil. Ciallam County contains 1,600 square miles, has 120 miles of shore line bordering on the Straits of Juan De Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and a population of 6,000. It is one of the richest Counties in all our State in natural resources, and the least developed. What of the soil and products? We will say it is worthy of investigation by the emigrant who wishes to locate where social advantages, wealth and population and the industries of modern civilization will increase indefinitely. Just as soon as a railroad is baile through this County everything will multiply, and in a few short years will be settled up with hardy immigrants and a class of people that will make this favored land one of the

We have some real estate sharks through the East eliciting emigrants to come to this land of the Puget Sound by unfair means and by misrepresentations of the conditions of our goodly country. We divise all to come and see, without imagining that we live in a land free from logests and stumps; come and investigate our natural advantages and make all you can of them, and we assure you that you will make your home among us and be satisfied in such a favored land .- J. F. Purvis, Blyn.

Music Given Away.

To reduce my stock of sheet music I will send choice pieces, worth \$2.75 at store prices, to any reader who sends me the addresses of a few friends who enjoy music, and two stamps-for mailing. G. P. TREET, Music Dealer, Waterville, Mo.

Farmers' Institute Held in Somerset County, Pa.

The seventh annual session of the Somerset County Farmers' Institute was held at Somerset on the 14th and 15th instant. The attendance was, as usual, so large that not more than one-half of the people could be accom-modated in the Court Hall, which is capable

of seating 800.

The subject of "The Most Profitable Steel for the Farmer' was discussed by Wm. Rink, a farmer of Somerset County, who favors cattle-raising and considers the Aberdeen cattle-raising and considers the Aberde Angus the best breed for the Pennsylvan farmer. A paper read by Mrs. J. G. Kimmel, upon the subject of "Household Economics," pointed out the way by which the farmer's wife, by skillful management, may always have her table provided with a variety of the most excellent articles of food at a cost within the reach of persons in moderate circumstances. Economical management of all the affairs of the household was made prominent throughout the paper, and many a hint was throughout the paper, and many a hint was given which, if heeded, will prove helpful to the housekeeper who had the good fortune to Miss Oma Engle, in a well-written and

finely-rendered paper, showed the necessity of "New Methods Taking the Place of the Old." David B. Wirtz discussed upon the subject of "Potato Culture," recommending a clover sod as the proper ground, close cutting of seed, and shallow cultivation for the growing crop. Miss Nora Critchfield read an essay on "The Education of Farmers' Daughters," in which she emphasized the necessity of making such education practical, embracing a special business training that will place th in a position to earn a comfortable living in case she should be thrown upon her own "Literature for the Farmer' discussed by Mr. C. A. Compton, who believes not only in the farm library composed of books upon agricultural subjects, but insists that standard works upon ancient and modern history, as well as other choice literature prose and poetry, should be in the both

farmer's library.
Prof. J. M. Berkley, the Superintendent of Public Schools of the County, addressed one of the sessions on "The Farmer and the High urging the establishment of Public Schools of high grade in every Township and demonstrating that such schools are a necessity if the sons and daughters of farmers are to keep pace with the progress that is being made in educational work in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

The strangers who were present at this Secretary of Agriculture, who discussed the subject of "Good Roads," showing how they can be obtained without mortgaging Town Hon, John A. Woodward, of Centre County spoke of the "Educational Deeds Farmer" and the "Farm Dairy," valuable instruction upon jects; Hon. Calvin Cooper, of Lancaster in such a way as to show that in this branch of the farming industry there is a fair reward for capital invested and labor intelli-

gently done. The closing session was devoted to an illustrated lecture by Dr. J. D. Rothrock, State Forestry Commissioner, on "Beautiful Pennsylvania," that showed the speaker's love of the beautiful, as well as his ability to awaken like sentiments in those who had the good fortune to hear him. Mr. Emil Ulrich, of Monroe County, was present also, and did noble service by his participation in the discussions and the assistance he rendered in answering questions that came through the

query-box.

The music, furnished by a local choir, under the leadership of Wm. H. Ruppel, esq., was a suscial feature of the Institute and added a special feature of the Institu much to the general interest of the meeting.

The National Berkshire Record Association.

The third annual meeting of the National Berkshire Record Association was held at Newark, O., Feb. 12 and 13, 1895, and was the largest gathering of Berkshire breeders

ever congregated at a meeting.

The President, F. O. Lash, being absent on account of illness, the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, M. A. Goldston. The Hon. J. B. Jones, of Newark, delivered an address of welcome to the visitors, and M. A. Goldston read the President's Address, Then came the Institute se day was devoted to the reading and discussion of many very interesting papers. Following the session a banquet was given to the members of the Association, repre of the press and a few invited guests.

The Association decided to have its fourth annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., on Feb. 10 and 11, 1897, and by a vote taken it was the sense of the meeting to hold their 1898 meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., on the invitation of the breeders of Pennsyl-vania and the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburg, Pa., who wish to enter-tain the National with a banquet.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President, M. A. Goldston, Lebanon, Tenn.

Vice-President, H. L. Nowlin, Lawrence burg, Ind. retary and Treasurer, E. K. Morris,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Board of Directors—S. V. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.; L. N. Jerdan, Oakland, Ky.; Joshua Stark, Granville, O.; W. G. Riley, Thorntown, Ind.; W. R. Harvey, Sibley, Ill.; C. Ralston, Wellsburg, W. Va.

North Dakota Dairymen's Association The third annual convention of the North Dakota State Dairymen's Association con vened at the Opera House in the city of Lisbon yesterday, with Vice-President Power in the chair. Hon. P. H. Rourke delivered the address of welcome, in which he congratulated the association upon the good attendance and interest taken in the subject, which he believed was destined to be of great benefit to the

A number of interesting addresses were delivered by prominent men and the officer elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—J. B. Power, Helendale.

Vice-President-Prof. Shepperd, Fargo. Secretary-Prof. Kaufman, Far Treasurer-G. F. Clark, Tower City. Board of Managers—Hon. A. H. Laughlin, Lisbon; C. N. Stone, LaMoure; Arthur Lane, Towner. The President and Secretary are

Farmers' Institutes.

The Perry County Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, met in the Academy Building, New Bloomfield, Ps., Jan. 29-30, 1896. Many interesting papers were read. C. L. Steele, of Duncannon, was elected. Secretary of the Institute.

The Farmers' Institute held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture met in Rickabaugh's Hall, Millerstown, Pa., Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1896; Jas. E. Stephens, Chairman.

Chairman.

The Minnesota Farmers' Institute, Minnespolis, Minn., has issued its Annual No. 8.

This is a hand-book of agriculture adapted

Institute sessions.

The Nation. Published by the Union Publishing Co., 1615 Howard St., Omaha, Neb. Price 10 cents.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

ad vehicles. They are simply elector, thins at might imminum in a great tailter. I sell for World Mrg. (be-lotumbus, 0.; they make family fire-proof cases, ele-ric georsand many good sellers for agents. I mad 27 first week, 3D second; first mouth \$125. Goods at active; send, insent fam: Buth, say work. Anyon

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Avrshire Breeders' Association. The twenty-first annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in the parlor of the United States Hotel, Boston, Feb. 12, 1896. There were about 60 breeders present. The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$2,357.93 in the treasury. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I., president; H. R. C. Watson, Brandon, Vt., vice-president; dent; L. S. Drew, Burlington, Vt., vice-president; B. C. Sears, Blooming Grove, N. Y., vice-president; John Bratton, White Oak, S. C., vice-president; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt. secretary, and editor: Henry E. don, Vt., secretary and editor; Henry E. Smith, Enfield, R. I., treasurer; C. H. Hayes, Portsmouth, N. H., executive committee for three years; E. H. Barney, Milford, N. Y. executive committee for three years; C. M. inslow, Brandon, Vt., editing committee D. W. French, North Andover, Mass.

editing committee.

It was voted to hold the next annual meet ing at Albany, N. Y., sometime during the third week in January. Voted to close en-tries to volume 11 Oct. 1st following and cable. The association voted to adopt the for butter, and appointed a committee to con-tinue the "home dairy tests" for single cows and herds of 10 cows, making butter the

leading object.

The association voted to offer special prizes for dairy tests of Ayrshires shown at fairs the coming season, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with some of the leading fair

Prof. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University, gave a lecture on "Bacteria, the Dairyman's Friends and Foes."—C. M. WINSLOW, Secretary, Brondon, Vt., Feb. 15, 1896.

Virginia Peanut Men Organize.

Virginia peanut men think they have at last formed a combination which will not only be permanent, but profitable. Feb. 25, representatives of 13 peanut houses, including those of Norfolk, Smithfield, Wakefield, Waverly, and Petersburg-all the peanut concerns in Virginia, except a small and unimportant one at Drury's Station-met at Norfolk and formed another Virginia Peanut Association, upon whose lease of life no limit was fixed. The Board of Directors has not yet been elected, and when it is, its powers will not be nearly so great as that of the last organization. Etheridge, of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mills, was elected President; R. C. Marks, Vice-President; and Geo. M. Bain, Secretary and Treasurer. The price of the nut jumped a quarter of a cent immediately, selling at $4\frac{3}{4}$, against $4\frac{1}{2}$ previously. It is stated that the 5-cent notch will be reached shortly, it being high-water mark.

Florida Fruit Little Damaged. Dispatches from various sections of lorida indicate that little damage has been done to the truck and fruit by the cold spell which prevailed about Feb. 19. Very young vegetables in exposed places were nipped, but, beyond this, truckers and fruit growers report no injury. A high wind, blowing during the cold weather, served to prevent

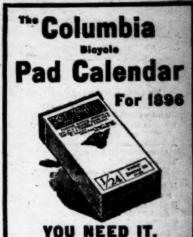
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POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

AND MAKE MONEY AT IT.

If you only knew it, the trouble is with your digestion. If that was good you would sleep better, wake better, work better, and make more money at it. How can one "get on" when the whole system is sluggish? But people don't realize what is the trouble. A box of Ripans Tabules makes life worth living. At druggists.







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ven the little time required to get up the cinh, we will send the s
a for one year to any address for \$1.73.

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FASHION'S FANCIES.

Norfolk Basque.

fect, requires no trimming of any kind,

is universally becoming and has been

introduction.

held in favor for general wear since its

Serge, camel's hair, ladies' cloth and

all styles of suitings will develop stylishly in this waist. The bodice is tight-fitting to the waist line, below which it

falls in a slight ripple. The box-pleats

are graduated and applied from the

shoulders and the center of front and

back to the lower edge of the bodice.

The closing is effected invisibly under

the middle pleat. The full sleeves are

gathered at the top and plain at the

neck, and a belt of the material is worn.

For Night Wear.

Those who are fond of dainty lingerie

The indented yoke is formed of al-

ternate clusters of tiny tucks and em-

broidery insertion. The entire yoke,

back and front, is edged with a full

ruffle of embroidery, which also finishes the neck and the full sleeves. Dainty

bows of ribbon added at the neck and

wrists will give the gown a dressy ap-

All Sorts.

ine is excellent to use on the hands at

night.

pearls.

bright finish.

Mme. DE MAINTENON.

themselves breeches."

A mixture of lemon juice and glycer-

The latest tea sets are in the Colonial

Woman softens her own troubles by

The scales used in weighing diamonds

Scarf pins, which have been worn scarcely at all for two years, are quite

the rage this season. The designs shown

are in small, neat effects in gold and

In one translation of the Bible the

word rendered "apron" in the common

version is translated "breeches." "And

they sewed fig leaves together and made

The newest chiffon is the Dresden.

which is stamped with a conventional

design in delicately-colored flowers. The

changeable chiffon is also new, and is

used principally for trimming purposes.

improve the appearance of old velvet

and remove all the dust. Sprinkle the

velvet well with fine sand and then

brush until none remains, always brush-

Good leather shoes and boots are now

ventilated in such a manner as not to

expose the foot to wet or damp. This is

an excellent move, as thick leather is

apt to heat the foot unduly, causing dis-

In Norway a law has been recently

passed which makes girls ineligible for

matrimony until they are proficient in

knitting, baking and spinning. Certificates of proficiency have to be earned,

and without these no girl may marry.

Skirts have lost nothing of their

Summer fullness. They have gained in

grace, however, through the absence of

stiffening except at the bottom. Sleeves

Genuine cashmere shawls are so fine

ing the pile the wrong way.

comfort to the wearer.

Common seashore sand will greatly

generously solacing those of others.-

and Queen Anne designs and have a

will appreciate the pretty night-gown

given in our sketch.

hand. A turn-over collar finishes the

This style of basque is simple in ef

For the Farmers.

[Written by a Michigan farmer's wife.] The farmers rise at break of day And work till setting sun, While frequently we hear them say A noble class of honest men,

As we must all allow. These stalwart tillers of the soil, ho hump their backs and plow.

If better times would only comesome people say they will If farmers fight with all their might Against the "Wilson Bill,"

Then farmers never need complain, As manfully they work away

And hump their backs and plow-Then better prices would be paid For stock and hay and grain, And farmers would not think their toil Had all been spent in vain.

"Tis said that "labor brings reward," But does it do so now.

When farmers work from morn till night
And hump their backs and plow?

Then have somebody set the price On everything they raise I tell you, this is not the way— We can but think a change will come E're many years from now, Bringing prosperity and wealth To him "who holds the plow."

Old Times, Old Friends, Old Love

There are no days like the good old days.
The days when we were youthful!
When human kind were pure of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion. Became man's ruling passion, and before each maid and dame became Slave to the tyrant Fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls, Against the world I'd stake 'em ! As buxom and smart and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em ! As the Lord Knew now to make out.
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And plety all supportin';
They could bake and brew, and had taught
school, too,
And they made the likilest courtin'!

There are no boys like the good old boys,
When we were boys together;
When the grass was sweet to the bare brown feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the powee sang to the Summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover;
Or down by the mill the whippoorwill
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love,
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that preclous grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of Heaven away off yonder.

Eugen e Field.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANton, although 80 years old has begun to learn to play the piano.

QUEEN MARGARITA OF ITALY has become an expert bicycle rider and now takes long excursions on her wheel. Her example is being followed by the ladies of her court.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA IS making a collection of cows. She brings one home from every foreign pearance. place she visits, and orders milk from ne or the other as her fancy dictates.

MISS MORTON, ELDEST DAUGHter of Gov. Morton, is an expert fisherwoman. From early in the Spring until the last run of Autumn fish, and even throught the ice in Winter, Miss Morton loves to angle for the finny

MRS C. OLIVER ISELIN IS THE are so delicately poised that the weight of a single eyelash will turn the balance. most expert yachtswoman in the sountry. Her husband says that she is capable of managing a racer as he is himself. She was aboard the Defender in all of her races and her suggestions bout the handling of the craft received thoughtful consideration.

SARAH BERNHARDT IS NOW 55 years of age, they say, but she looks no more than 30. Her beauty is s undimmed as ever, and she has as much vivacity as a schoolgirl. She takes a lively interest in everything, and ber love of the unusual seems to increase with advancing years.

AUBURN, N. Y., HAS A PRISON for women managed almost entirely by women, the only man about the place being the very elderly Warden. All the keepers are women, under the direction of a matron. It is a remarkably well and economically managed establishment, all the work being done by the convicts.

OR MARY WALKER, WHO years ago preached dress reform and who was arrested in many cities for oppearing in public in male attire, has come to the front again. She has bought farm near Oswego, N. Y., and proes to form a colony in which man hall have no part. The farm is to be worked in all its details by women, and aly those who will bind themselves to a fe of celibacy, and to wear bloomers or life, are to be eligible as members of community.

have the appearance of being smaller, because of the different arrangement ISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT. and lack of stiffening, but in reality the novelist, lives a part of the year old South Berwick, Me., in a great there is no diminution in size. rown house which dates back to the that one measuring three or four square of the best existing examples of the old colonial architecture. It has belonged yards may be stored within the shell of a small walnut. But an even more delicate fabric is made in the Phillippine mily for many generations and d with antiques and curios brought Islands from the fibers of pineapple foreign parts by Miss Jewett's leaves. To properly prepare the fibers for weaving involves much tedious work, it's writings bear the impress of a filled with antiques and curios brought tt's writings bear the impress of a lose to nature; she is one of the

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

The Suffrage Question.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I wonder how many of the women of this department are in-terested in the suffrage question! The time seems to be hastening when we all must be interested in it to a greater or less degree, and it may not be long before we may be called upon to take a decided stand in the matter, nd to vote, or not to vote, may be the

responsibility of Government, and the wives, mothers, and sisters have been shielded from would necessarily bring with it.

Physically men are stronger than women.
Their whole organization fits them to battle

with the world, while woman's more sensitive,

Although a woman's true sphere is the home, she need not necessarily be a household drudge. This no woman should allow herself to be. There is a higher duty for her to perform than ministering to the mere physical wants of the family, though these should never be neglected, and a woman should understand thoroughly every branch of housekeeping irrespective of what her station in life may be, so as to be able to oversee it intelligently, even if circumstances do not render it necessary to perform the work

Then, if she should by change of circum stances, or the scarcity or inefficiency of servants, be obliged to perform these domestic duties herself, by a thorough knowledge and experience of house-keeping she will be en-abled to do the work with much greater ease and dispatch, and if she be an intelligent woman will raise the work to her level, and not descend to the level of the work; in fact, she will be mistress of the situation.

And then, too, there is so much sifting that can be done in housework, so many thing that can be left undone that it is well enough to do if one has the time and help enough to do it. But for a woman to sacrifice health and strength and every hour of the day to household duties will soon make a drudge of her. She needs the idle hour for reading or for companionship with her husband and children, and it is a duty every woman owes to herself and her family to see that she has it. It is because of natural inclination to care for woman and shield her from the harsher walks of life, that so many of our best men are opposed to woman suffrage; not because they consider them as inferior to men or incapable of casting an intelligent vote, and no self-respecting woman should consider herself as inferior in any way to man because she is thus shielded and protected. Will it be well to change all this? It is welf to count the cost of this undertaking. Will we not lose more than we cain? Can we make ot lose more than we gain? Can we make made for us? A woman generally has more than her rights in any question of law that affects her interests.

In no country are women treated with such deference and consideration as in this. How would it better the condition of women to extend to them the right of suffrage? Women should, and do, have equal advantages for mprovement and education as men. There is no branch of knowledge which she cannot as successfully and safely grasp as man; and it must be conceded that they represent as much the intelligence of the State as men. But this is no reason why they should take upon themselves the duty of suffrage, for it is a duty rather than a right. Rather should they use the power these advantages give them in the social and home circle. where woman's influence and power for good is unbounded, and it does not stop here, but extends out into the world, into the church, into society, into politics.

Mothers are the great moral educators of

their sons. There was never a great man that did not have a great mother;—not great perhaps as the world counts greatness, but great in moral strength, great in all womanly purity and goodness and loftiness of pur-pose and strength of character. Around the fireside is where the elements of future greatness is prepared, and when a woman leaves her home and home duties to take part in public affairs she leaves her true sphere of action, and the place where she could do the most good, and places herself in a false posi-

Mother's Society.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: There one thing I think country parents errin, and that is in allowing their children to take their company off to themselves. In many homes the parlor is considered the property of the young ladies of the family, and the father and mother often never even see their company. That young persons are often hurt morally the facts easily prove.

An older person's company is generally improving to young people. A mother's presence will restrain boisterousness, exclude unigarity and enlarge the scope of conversa-

In one of the nicest homes I know of there In one of the nicest homes I know of there is no parlor, and when there is company the mother prepares to fill her place as hostess; and it is a home that all young people like to visit. She has seen her children grow into something like, at least, her ideals. She has held her influence over them by keeping with them. She reads and keeps posted, so they are never called upon to blush at her ignorance. She takes interest in her appearance, and strives that she as well as they shall look her best, so they have no occasion to be ashamed of mother's shabbiness. And here let mothers take notice. All have to confess that the well-dressed woman commands respect in society. Let mothers re-member that their children are a portion of that same society. Surely, it will keep off that dreaded time when we are laid on the

shelf, too old to be interesting.

Not often is it true that we are too old, but it is rather that we are too careless to take the troule to appear well; too wrapped up in household cares or baby's teething to talk of anything else, or to know of anything else to And the mother's side is only one side

children's is more important.

hear often how a boy is ruined by playing in the street, but have you heard of the many girls ruined in their mother's parlor? Begun by silly talk of girl friends, the high aim of life is forgotten; they are tired of school, and mother's ambition that her daughter should have an education is not heeded. They become flirts, with no thoughts higher than fun and beaux. Oh, mothers, I could say so and beaux. On, mothers, I could say so much, but you understand how it is. Don't allow your daughter to keep company in the old-fashioned way, but invite her young friends in often, and then help her and her your children, and you may keep them—
mold them, and rejoice with them at your success.—RAY MORRIS.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I have just been reading the piece, "A Reading Idea for Invalids." I think it very nice, and I think it would be a good plan for those who have leisure to prepare a library and give to some poor woman who has to work for her own and her woman who has to work for her own and her family's support. I think such a woman would appreciate such a gift, as there are lots of well-educated women too poor to buy books or papers, who enjoy a good story as well as anyone. Now, I've another idea and a story for the children at the same time. When my oldest hoy was seven years old he had the grippe, and it left him with inflammatory rheumatism. He hay three months almost helpless; he could only use his hands. The Summer before, we made a pansy bed in our front yard, and that Spring, when the snow went away, we had the most beantiful pansies I ever saw. I used to go

out every morning and pick a large pie-tin full, and put on his bed, and he would arrange them in different forms, and make bouquets and pick out the different faces. You cannot and pick out the different faces. You cannot imagine how much comfort he took with them. Now, I would suggest that our boys and girls, and older people also, raise flowers and give to those who are unable to raise them for themselves. They cost little money or labor, and they would brighten many homes. Last Spring I was sick and my little daughter picked a bouquet of apple blossoms on her way home from school and brought to me. It seems as though I can smell them now, they were so sweet end fraggeth. they were so sweet and fragrant. They were better than medicine.—LETTIE F. PROSSER,

She Helps by Economizing.

EDITOR FARMHOUSE: I am a poor farmer's wife, and we have a mortgage on our farm which we are both very anxious to lift, so we can feel and know that the farm on which we live is really our own, and I fancy there are many more in the same condition. I feel anxious to do all I can to help along, but as I have two children, and they both small, and my own health poor, I cannot go out of doors to help on the farm in busy times, to save hiring, as some women do; and I feel the only way I can help is to economize and take care of what my husband brings into the

but when mine are too badly worn to mend any longer the tops are always good, so I cut them over, and they wear nearly, if not quite, as long as new. I always make their under-wear from old garments, for the bottom part of a knit wrapper is thick enough for the little ones to wear a long time, after the sleeves and shoulders are beyond mending.

I generally manage to have a large piece left when I make a new dress for myself, and when the sleeves begin to wear out I rip open the seams as far as they are worn and cut new pieces and sew on, then sew up the sleeve and hem the wrist; they are easier mended this way and look better than when patched. My sister, having five little ones, she has more experience that I, so she gives me some good ideas, which I intend to practice. She takes new gingham to make sleeves and yoke, and then takes the back breadths of her own worn-out dresses for the skirt. The new gingham will wear out two or three skirts made of the old, and it is but a few minutes work to gather it on to the yoke and hem. To be sure, it costs only a small sum for a child's dress, but a penny saved is a penny earned, and it is the pennies that make the

One can save a great deal by being careful while cooking. My husband says if the pigs had nothing to eat but what I throw into the swill barrel they would starve; but he says he would rather buy feed for them than to the swill. If the bread dough sours do not throw it away, but make warm biscuit of it Take enough for one meal, add a small piece of shortening and a teaspoonful of sod they will be as good as sour-milk biscuit; place what is left in a cool place, to be used Dried apples take the place of fresh ones

where the latter are scarce, for mince pies. Seak over night and in the morning chop and use the same as fresh apples.—E. I. M.

Washing White Clothes.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Plenty of water is necessary if you wish the clothes to be clear and white after they are washed; and, of course, soft water should be used, if it is possible to get it. When necessary to use hard water, soften it by putting a heaping tablespoonful of concentrated lye in a barrel of water and allowing it discourse. If it is of water and allowing it to dissolve. If it is put in the night before the washing is done the water will be ready to use the next morn-ing. Sometimes the water is soft, but not clear; a tablespoonful of alum dissolved and added to a barrelful will cause the dirt to settle to the bottom and leave the water per-

The soap is also an important item, especially for the fine white clothes, and I have found it economy to buy the best. Prepare a good hot suds and put it in the tub, then put old quilt or blanket folded twice, so there are four thicknesses, will do for a cover. Allo he clothes to soak an hour, and the time may be used to clear the table and put the house in order: they can then be washed very easily When they are taken from this water put them in the boiler and allow them to scald while the second lot of clothes are being washed. When taken out add soft, cold water, to make them cool enough to handle wash them out and rinse through two waters. Hard water is best for rinsing, and a little bluing should be added to the second tubful.

White flannel and other woolen goods will not shrink if washed in hot water in which enough soap has been added to make a strong suds. The rinsing water should be the same temperature as the water in which the clother

There Must Not be War.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: There mus EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: There must not be war—there shall not be war! Will not all the English women in the United States rise up as one body and, if need be, protest against it? And will not the women of the United States join us in trying to prevent so ghastly and costly and iniquitous a proceeding from darkening the last years of the enlightened nineteenth century?

If the men are so ready and almost eacer

If the men are so ready and almost eage for war, surely the women (who will have to stay at home and bear the suspense and bitter consequences) may use their rights to try to avert the horrors of almost civil warfare, as nuch as they have already done in helping to

put down the drink demon.

Let England, if need be, withdraw her claim to the paltry little bit of territory, and the States also, if need be, forego their talk about the "Monroe Dectrine."

Let each Nation learn a lesson of forebear-ance for the future from the other! Let each of the two of the greatest Christian peoples in the world realize that each may go a little too far in their respective claims and rights.

To quote from a communication lately sent

me from an influential Christian woman in England:
"How sad these disturbing times are! But I am sure all the Christians in America and England will join heartily in Mr. Milburn's beautiful prayer in the Schate. What a lovely spirit he must have!, Thank God for him and

all peacemakers! i but it was and all peacemakers! i but it was a fully believe, would rise up and patient with all our powers against any breach between our two great lands, which, together in friendly union, can do so much for the good of the great world."-

To clean a sick room, when sweeping is im-possible, put a little appropriate in a pail of warm water and, with a mop or cloth wrung rather dry, go all over the carpet. This takes up all of the dust and much of the loose dirt. Then, with a dustcloth, well sprinkled, wipe over the furniture, and the room is fairly

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Toledo, O.

HOME TABLE.

TWENTY-MINUTES' PUDDING.

One cup sweet milk, one egg, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, pinch salt; steam 20 minutes; serve with cold cream-sauce seasoned to taste

CHERRY PUDDING.

One cup buttermilk, one tablespoon sour cream, one and one-half teaspoons soda, pinch salt, flour to make stiff batter, one and one-half cups pitted cherries—canned, dried or fresh; steam one

Sauce-Two tablespoons flour, taplespoon vinegar, pinch salt, a little nutmeg, one cup sugar, one pint boiling water.

APPLE PUDDING.

Place one quart tart apples in deep tin, add a little water and let cook while preparing the following: One and onealf cups sour milk, two tablespoons thick sour cream, one and one-half tea spoons soda, pinch salt; stir thick with flour, spread over the apples and bake until done. Serve with same sauce as above-

STUFFED REEFSTEAK.

This is as nice for dinner as a more expensive roast, and it can be prepared from a rather poor flank or round steak. Pound, season well with salt and pepper, then spread with a nice dressing made of bread crumbs, roll and tie closely with twine; put in a kettle with a quart boiling water; boil slowly one hour, then place in a dripping pan, adding water in which it was boiled, basting frequently until a nice brown and making gravy of the drippings; or you may put it at once into the dripping pan, omitting the boiling process; skewer couple of slices of pork on top, add a very little water, baste frequently, and if it bakes too rapidly cover with a pan. This is delicious sliced cold.—E. I. M.

POOR MAN'S PIE.

One teacup sugar, one teacup sorghum nolasses, one teacup vinegar, one teacup flour, one teaspoon butter, three teacups boiling water; flavor to taste. Stir sugar, molasses, vinegar and flour together thoroughly, then add the boiling water, set on the stove and let boil until clear. Before taking off put in butter and flavoring.

CHOCOLATE FILLING FOR CAKE.

One-half cup grated chocolate, onehalf cup sweet milk, one tablespoon butter, three tablespoons sugar; boil until stiff enough to spread. SPICE CAKE.

One cup sour milk-buttermilk, if possible; one cup brown sugar, one cup chopped raisins, one-quarter cup butter, two cups flour, one even teaspoon soda; spice to taste; one teaspoon cinnamon and one-half teaspoon cloves is nice.

DOUGHNUTS.

One pint sour milk; one and one-half caps sugar; piece of butter size of ickory nut; one teaspoon soda; spice to taste; add flour enough to mix soft. SUGAR COOKIES.

One cup white sugar; one-half cup butter; one cup sweet milk; one teaspoon baking powder; add any flavoring preferred; enough flour to roll out thin.

BAKER'S SOFT COOKIES.

Two cups molasses; one cup buttermilk; one cup butter or fresh-meat fryings; one-half cup sugar; two teaspoons saleratus; one teaspoon ginger; one teaspoon cinnamon; flour enough to make a stiff dough. Mix at night, let stand until morning, roll out and cut desired thickness. Bake in a hot oven. -Bertha Moore, Kansas.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. One pint buttermilk; one egg well

beaten; one teaspoon baking powder; one scant teaspoon soda; one-half teaspoon salt; buckwheat flour enough to make a rather thin batter. Fry quickly and serve hot with butter and sirup. RICE CUSTARD.

One cup boiled rice; two well beater ggs; three pints sweet milk; scant alf cup sugar; flavor with nutmeg or lemon and bake.

TURNIP SLAW.

Slice thin one-half gallon turnips, cook until tender in water with salt to taste, and lard the size of an egg, and one large tablespoon sugar. When tender, add nearly one-half teacup vinegar and serve.-Mrs. Dr. Ma-HOMEY, Ind.

JELLY ROLL

Two eggs well beaten; one cup sugar; one cup flour; one teaspoon baking powder; flavor with lemon and beat well; then add three tablespoons boiling water. Bake in long dripping pan in hot oven and when done spread with jelly and roll, paring off sides or it will

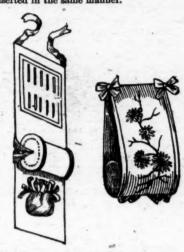
ICE CREAM CAKE.

Whites of three eggs well beaten; one cup sugar; one-half cup butter; one cup milk; one and one-half cups flour; two teaspoons baking powder; flavor with lemon; beat well and bake 30 minutes. Frost with yolks of eggs thickened with sugar.-Mrs. A. BEIGHER, Iowa.

Her Useful Book. A woman who is famed for always knowing the right thing at the right time, calls a fat tome which stands on the shelf of her desk her "useful book." "I used to come across so many useful got them and regretted in the hour of need that I had done so. Now, I never read without a pencil and small pair of scissors at my side, and as soon as I see suggestion about potting Easter lilies, or directions for mixing a good floor stain, I snip it out with my sciesors or make a note of it. I'd advise all women to do the same. My book has saved me lots of trouble and stored my mind with



EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I waited for the hostess in her pretty parler not long ago, and as I waited of course I glanced around the cozy apartment. There were many dainty articles, evidently fashioned by the hand of the mistress herself. Over the corner of an oil painting was a drape of fish-net lace. It was about a yard long and half yard wide when finished. The hem, which was of the same width (about an inch), on the sides and ends was hemmed almost invisibly. About an inch above the lower hem a very narrow yellow ribbon was run in and out of the meshes; just above was another of the same width, but about two shades lighter, and above this a third still lighter. On the other end the ribbons were weven in and out to form a point; about two inches bove these three rows, three mo nserted in the same manner.



Evidently the lady believed in having a duster at hand when wanted, so an appro-priate receptacle was provided for it; that is, printer receptacie was provided for it; that is, a receptacle not out of place in the room. A piece of white scrim of suitable size for a duster bag was worked with a cross-stitch design with Roman floss in two shades of yellow. This was lined with yellow satine. The lower part was turned up to form a The lower part was turned up to form a pocket; the upper edge was turned down to just cover the top of the pocket; the corners of the turned-down portion were turned under so as to bring the center to a point, which was ornamented with a long tassel made from the Roman floss. Similar tassels were on the bottom of the bag. A handsome bow of yellow satin ribbon on the top completed the article, save for the spotless duster of white cheesecloth, its hems feather-stitched with Boston Art silk, which hung a little out

from the pocket.

When my friend came into the room, she brought in her hand a very handy little article which she had just been using, and article which she had just been using, and which later I was permitted to examine. It was a little button bag, designed especially for boot buttons. Now personally I always use button fasteners, and never experience the unpleasant sensation of finding a button missing from my boots; but as many people do sew them on, I am going to tell you about this little her and its use. It was made of this little bag and its use. It was made of two strips of No. 22 scarlet ribbon each 16 inches long. These were neatly overhanded together on both sides and one end. The other end of each piece was fringed to the depth of about an inch. In the center of the ribbon was fastened a spool of black linen thread by passing a very marrow ribbon through the holes in the spool and fasten-ing them in a little bow on the other side of the wide ribbon. It is well to fasten this bow to the ribbon with a few stitches.

Near the top of the ribbon sew three leaves of white flannel whose edges have been buttonholed with Roman floss of the same shade as the ribbon. Into these flannel leaves put some coarse needles. Near the bottom of the ribbon put a small ribbon bag filled with boot buttons. Bring the two ends together and tie with narrow ribbon at each corner. A bunch of tiny white daisies worked on the outside with a single of Asiatic filo forms an attractive finish for this little article, which is useful to the trav eler and the stay-at-home as well.—INEZ REDDING, Mass.

KNITTED SHELL EDGING. Cast on 13 stitches, knit across plain.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 12.

2d row—Slip 1, knit 1, narrow, make 2, narrow, knit 7.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 8, purl 1, knit 3. 4th row—Slip 1, knit 12.

5th row—Slip 1, knit 12. 6th row—Slip 1, knit 1, narrow, make 2, narrow, knit 2, make 2, knit 1, make 2, knit ake 2, knit 1, make 2, knit 2. 7th row—Slip 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1. knit 3. 8th row-Slip 1, knit 20.

9th row—Slip 1, knit 20. 10th row—Slip 1, knit 1, narrow, make 2, narrow, knit 15.

11th row-Knit 12 very long stitches; the are made by putting the thread over the needle three times, then make 3 just as two stitches have been made; knit 5, purl 1, knit 3 12th row—Slip 1, knit 9, purl 1, knit 3, 12th row—Slip 1, knit 9, purl 1, knit 1; take each of the 12 long stitches off on to the needle singly. This is done by slipping off the stitches and dropping the loops, then put the left needle through the whole 12 loops and lait the teacher.

Washing Flannels.

knit them together as one stitch; then com-mence at the 1st row, and so on. Purl mean

common seam stitch.—MARY HARTMAN, New York.

An English woman, author of a popular book on laundry work, gives in the London Queen her method for washing flannels, which she says keeps them as soft and unshrunken as when new. Cut into shreds a pound of good yellow soap in a saucepan, cover with two quarts of water and set over the fire until dissolved. Set away until the next day. Fill two large saucepans with water as hot as you can bear the hands in and add enough of the soap jelly to one of them to make the water soft and soapy and to have a creamy lather. Take the dirtiest flannels, put them in the water and rub lightly with the hands, giving any spots that are very much soiled an extra rubbing. Squeeze from the soapy water and wash thoroughly in the other water to free from the soap. This water should be a hot as the first. Wash the garments suggestions, from recipes to remedies," one by one, so that they do not soak in the explained, "and then promptly for the water. Pass through the wringer or press out the moisture in a dry sheet. Pull into shape and dry quickly. Pres



Household Hints. Windows may be kept free from ice by ubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in

If iron articles, tools, etc., are rubbed with kerosene before being put away for some time they are less likely to rust.

For frostbite keep away from the fire and rub the parts affected with ice water or snow until thawed, then treat as you would a burn. Paint on clothing may be removed by catarating the part with turpentine until soft-ened, then washing out with soap and water. Marks caused by scratching matches on a

smooth surface may be easily removed by rubbing them with a piece of lemon, than wiping with a damp cloth. When the eyes are inflamed from loss of sleep or tired from overwork, apply an old linen handkerchief dripping with water as het as you can possibly bear it.

It is claimed that a drop of castor oil in the eye to remove a foreign body is a efficacious and more often manageable than the frequently recommended flaxseed.

An English physician calls attention to the An English physician cans attention to the fact that deep and forced respiration will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldent weather, no matter how thinly one may be

Icing for cakes may be prevented from cracking when being cut by adding one teaspoonful of sweet cream to each unbesten egg; beat all together and add sugar until as stiff as can be stirred.

Try to remember that wheat flour is altogether the best thing to extinguish a blaze caused by the igniting of coal oil. It is always at hand, can be used freely, leaving neither spot nor stain.

To lessen a coal fire, press it from the top, so as to make the mass more compact, giving less room for air. To revive it, lay on small pieces tenderly and add large pieces of coal when needed to replenish. Clinkers may be removed from grates and

ranges by throwing half a dozen oyster shells into the fire when the coal is aglow, and covering them with fresh coal. By this process the clinkers become soft and are easily re-When a filter is used in a household it

should receive the most careful attention, or it may prove anything but a blessing. It is also a duty to see that the filtered water is used in tea and coffee, as well as for cooking and drinking purposes.

A good way to clean lamp chimneys is to hold the palm of the hand against one end of the chimney and breathe into the other, then wipe carefully with a damp cloth. After this ne polish may be given by rubbing with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

When cooking, one of the things to be remembered is that soda should never be dissolved in hot water, because if it is some of the gases would then be liberated and wasted, and a greater amount of soda would be needed to make good this waste than if cold water was used.



WOMEN are not the only ones who are sensitive about their ages. A man doesn't like to be told that get old at all. d, is the appear

will be hale and hearty and won't look within twenty years as old as he is. Good digestion and rich, red blood make people look youthful. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes rich, red blood. It makes health in the right way. It works according to the right theory, and in 39 years of practice, it has proved that the theory is absolutely correct. It begins at the beginning—begins by putting the stomach, liver and bowels into perfect order, but it begins its good work on the blood before it finishes with the digestive system. It becarches out disease germs wherever they may be and forces them out of the body. It promotes the copious secretion of the digestive fluids, and assists in throwing of refuse matter. It makes the appetite good refuse matter. It makes the appetite good and the digestion strong. It isn't a violent medicine. It isn't strong medicine. It does nothing but good to every portion of the body. It doesn't do harm in one place while it is helping another place. It is meant to help the whole body and it does help it. Whenever a man feels himself falling in health, when he feels that he is getting old too fast, that his vitality is low, and that he is lossing fiesh, he should waske no time in getting the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will build up quicker than anything else in the world. It will give him rich blood and solid flesh. It will make him feel half as old and twice as strong.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.



done all the things so long 'intended

doing, and when you are prepared to

provide for us as we have a right to

lemand and expect. Letty."

Joel dropped into a chair, while the

note fluttered from his fingers to the

floor. His wife had been correct in her

surmise that Joel had not thought that

she had meant all that she had said to

him that morning. Letty had made so

many idle threats that Joel had ceased

The frugal meal she had set out for

had come home hungry.

Letty's note had been a sharp check

of paper and read her lines again and

again. Then he got up and walked from one to the other of the silent, de-

trick on him, and he called softly:

ed under beds, saying as he did so:

Letty might, he thought, be playing

He peered into closets and even look

"You under there, Joey? Where

Night came on and he could not stay

in the silent house. His wife and chil-

dren had never before been away from

Idle and shiftless as Joel was, he had

loved his family, and he had never been

harsh to them. He had borne Letty's

scolding and reproach meekly and had

"You do have a good deal to put up

with, Letty, and I intend to do better,

I swan if I don't!" But his will had been too weak for him to keep his

and unproductive little garden back of

the house long after night had come on. It seemed to him that he could not go

into the house and to his bed without

He stumbled across something in one

of the garden paths. It was a little toy

wagon belonging to Joey. One wheel

was missing, and Joel said, in self-

The little feller asked me three or

four times to fix his wagon, and I in-

tended to. I've intended tordo so many

things I aint done. I'll do some of

them before I sleep, and I'll begin on

He carried it into the house and

lighted a lamp, which was in itself addi-

tional evidence of the failure of some of

his good intentions, for the bowl of the

lamp wabbled around loosely on the

stand, and the burner needed repairs

that he had been intending to make for

He found a hammer and nails and

and then he hunted up a rocker that

had long been missing from Lucy's little

chair and fastened it securely in its

Joel Dracutt was "handy" with tools

of any kind, and about all the money he

carned was the result of the "tinkering

he did throughout the neighborhood.

and lightened poor Letty's labors.

premises and said frankly:

her kitchen and pantry.

away from it all."

he looked about the sadly-neglected

"I swan if I blame Letty for goin

This conviction strengthened when he

undertook to get his own breakfast on a

stove with a door that had to be propped

up with a crowbar, and a chimney that

He saw how poor Letty, who was not

cause the weather-strip or doorsill had

worn away. Joel realized that he could

have put a new sill in its place in an hour, and he had long intended doing so.

absence magnified his virtues.

about her and said contritely:

She remembered that her husban

had never spoken harshly to her in all

their married life. Sometimes when she

had been bitterest in her scolding re-

proaches, and had said all the share

things her indignation could suggest o

her tongue frame, he had listened in

abashed silence and had put his arms

"It's all true, Letty, and it's a pity

you ever tied yourself to such a poor

She remembered his unfailing kind

who had been one of the most peevish of

babies during the first two years of his

She remembered how Joel had cared

And when Lucy had the diphtheria

Joel would allow no one but himself to care for her. He had even shut Letty

for the fretful child through many a

long and weary night, that her own rest

might be unbroken.

smoked steadily for nearly an hour.

his childrens' good-night kisses.

reproach, as he picked it up:

often tried to soothe her by saying:

serted rooms in the little house.

"Letty! Letty!"

you hiding, Lucy?"

him a single night.

promise.

this wagon."

weeks.

to heed them.

"Oh, ves! I know you intend to do father's on the four o'clock train. We things, Joel Dracutt!" will come back again when you have

Mrs. Dracuit's voice was high and hrill, her pale-blue eyes sparkled with indignation. Her thin, sallow face had scareworn, fretful look. She had been alled a pretty girl when she had married Joel Dracutt, but that was long ago, and her loss of bloom and spirit had been largely due to the way Joel had "turned

out."
The cause of her unrealized expectations can be inferred from the burning words in which she now addressed Joel

"You've always been intending to do things, Joel Dracutt! There's things you intended to do 15 years ago that aint done yet? You've intended to paint and fix up the house; you've in-tended to put in a cellar and build a

porch. "You've intended to sod the yard; vou've intended for years to dig a well so we wouldn't have to carry all our water clear across from Simon Hill's

"You've intended to fix up our smoking old chimneys and put in windowlights and repair this leaky roof and fix up the fence and build a cow-shed and get me a sewing machine, and goodness only knows what else you've intended to do. And have you done any of these things, Joel Dracutt-have you?"

The shiftless, good-natured looking man, sitting on the kitchen doorstep, whittling a tiny basket out of a peach stone, made no reply.

If Joel felt his guilt it did not disturb

him overmuch, for there was no resentment in his twinkling blue eyes. "There was dead silence for fully a minute, then he looked up and said, gently and soothingly:

"Sho, Letty." "Is that all you've got to say, Joel Dracutt? "Yes, 'tis, Letty. I aint even intend-

in to say anything more." "You'd never say it if it came out fike the other things you've been intending to do. Just let me hear you my that you intend to do a thing, and I know it'll never be done. But now I

intend to do something, Joel!" She stopped rocking in the creaking old rocking chair in which she was gated and leaned forward, shaking one finger warningly.

"Yes Joel Dracutt, I'm going to do mething, and it's this:

"I'm going to take the children and go back to father's to stay until you've done everything about this run-down old place that you've been intending to do for 15 years."

He looked up and said again, "Sho, Letty."

"I mean every word of it, Joel. I'm simply ashamed to live this way any den up in such surroundings.

"Father will be glad enough to have me at home again, now that mother's dead, and he's no kousekeeper but poor place. old Aunt Ann. Things are kept up in good shape at father's.

"My father works, as it's the bounder duty of ev'ry man to work. I'm going to let him rear my children, becaus their own father ain't fit to do it."

Her voice choked and she said slowly

"I never thought when we were married, Joel, that I'd have to leave you for very shame; I never thought when Joey and little Lucy were babies, that Id have to take them away from their own father because he didn't provide for them and because he wasn't fit to har them as I intend my children shall be reared. I never once thought of it,

He to-sed the completed peachstone basket into her lap and said: "There's something for you to re

member me by when you get to your father's, Letty. He rose from the doorstep, stretched

his arms above his head, yawned, and

"You want me to go over to the river and ketch a mess o' fish for supper? They say they are biting fine now." His wife made no reply, but he took

"Letty's had her trials, that's sure," a long fishing-rod from the wooden pegs admitted Joel. Meanwhile, Letty was in the nest. on which it rested and went across the bare and unkept little dooryard and on pretty home of her childhood. Its condown the dusty road until he was lost to trast to the home she bad left was great, view in the timber. but she was far from happy amid her His wife could bear him whistling comfortable surroundings. With all his failings she loved Joel, and distance and

theerily after he was lost to view, and de said sadly :

"He thinks I don't mean it, but he'll fad out that I do."

There were tears in her eyes as she ent about gathering up her own and her children's belongings, so few that it

mall battered old trunk. "And it took two trunks and a big box for all the things I fetched to this house," she said, bitterly.

Her packing was done by the time Jeey and Lucy, children of eight and nese to his children, and how patient and gentle he had been with little Joey,

10 years, came home from school. Her other preparations had been made the day before, and her father had sent her the money for her journey.
When Joel came home in the evening

e found his wife and children gone. Letty's last act had been to set out me food on the table in the kitchen ar Joel. She had thrown a cloth over the table, because of the flies, and when feel lifted the cloth he saw on the plate for him a scrap of paper on which vas written:

I meant every word I said this out of the sick-room, because her throat was naturally sensitive, and he would

contagion.

She remembered so many things she had not taken into account when she determined to leave Joel. She was not indifferent to his comfort and she thought of what a wretched time he must be having trying to "do for him-

not allow her to subject herself to the

She found, too, that her active, noisy children disturbed her father. It had been years since there had been a child in his home, and he was what some people call "fussa" It annoyed him to see even a book out of its proper place, while order was an unknown quantity to his two harum-scarum grandhildren.

There were times when their mother almost longed for the careless freedom of her own home, and she missed Joel's cheery laugh and his unfailing smile.

She wrote to Joel frequently, but his replies were few and brief and he did not even suggest her return to her own

At the end of six weeks she announced her intention of going to her own home, and her father did not oppose her. He admitted frankly that the children him remained untouched, although he worried" him and that he was too old to adapt himself to this new order of things in his home. to his appetite. He picked up the bit

Letty could not tear her love for her children's father from ber heart. She did not write to Joel of her intended return. It was but a 10-minutes' walk from the railroad station to her own home.

She half feared that Joel might forbid her return if he knew of it, and the surprise would be all the more complete and delightful if he wanted her to come back.

It was about 10 in the morning when she reached the station near her own home, after an all-night ride. Her home was but half a mile from the station, and she had walked half the distance with her children when she suddenly met Joel face to face at a sharp turn in the road. It had been years since she had seen him so neatly dressed. He had a new sachel in his hand, and his first words were:

"Why, Letty, I was on my way to take the 10:35 train to fetch you home. He knelt down in the dusty road with an arm around each of the children. He wandered around in the unkept and kissed them with tearful eves.

"I'm sorry I went away as I did, Joel," said Letty, quietly.
"And I'm glad," said Joel.

know why pretty soon." He put his arm around her as they walked homeward with the children running on before them.

Another turn in the road brought the house into full view a few rods from

"Why Joel to said Letty, in the utmost surprise, for the house she saw bore no resemblance to the house she

Behind a snowy-white picket fence stood a little cottage shining in its new coats of white and straw-colored paint. A broad piazza ran along the entire front of the house, the dooryard was newly sodded, and all the unsightly litter of years had been removed.

Under the old oak tree in the yard was a new pump; to prove that Joel's "long-intended "well had become a re-

The house had a new roof, and not a pane of glass was missing. The outbuildings had been repaired and painted. The interior of the house was in har-

mony with the changed exterior. There was new paper on the walls, and every thing was in perfect repair. "You see I've done all the things you

said I must do before you'd come home,' Two weeks of active labor that he was said Joel, "an' I did it about all myperfectly capable of performing would self. I aint furnished the house up any, have brought great changes in his home because I reckoned you'd rather enjoy doing that yourself." He spent most of the night in bitter self-reproach, and when morning came

"But the money, Joel? It's all beautiful, but how could you afford to

"Well, the day after you left, I go word that my Aunt Harriet had died over in Hawleyville, and left me \$800, and I reckoned I couldn't put it to better use than to do some o' the things I've intended to do for you. I've fixed things up to the best I could, and they're going to stay fixed up, Letty.

"I've got a steady job over in Tay-lor's factory, and I've broken my old handy" at making repairs, had tried to patch up this or that broken article in fishing rod and sold my shotgun, and it won't be my fault if you're ashamed of It was a raw morning, the rain came driving in under the kitchen door, beme hereafter."

"I am ashamed of myself," said

"You've no call to be," replied Joel decidedly. "All the past is buried, and we won't rake it up. Come around to the back of the house and see how you like the new cellar."-Household.

Too Easy.

New Boarder-What do we get for dinner to-night? Old Boarder-This is the night we snally have chicken.

New Boarder-That's not half bad. Do we often get chicken?

Old Boarder-Oh, about three week.

New Boarder-Well, by Jove! that's retty fine; but I don't see how Mrs. Skimper can afford it. Old Boarder-Oh, it's the same chick-

en. - Brooklyn Life.

Folding Sawing Machine.

For the benefit of our readers who have wood to saw we call attention to the Folding Sawing Machine, which is made by the Folding Sawing Machine Company of 63 to 66 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill. It is a machine that makes wood sawing easy in comparison with the old way of sawing. This Machine can be folded up and easily carried to the woods on a man's shoulder. It saws down trees and saws the tree up into any lengths desired after it is cut down, and always cuts the log square in two. One man can saw more wood with it and do it a great deal easier than two men can in any other enn anw more wood with it and do it a great deal easier than two mon can in any other way, as he never has to bend his back or get down on his knees in the mud or snow. Don't saw your wood until you have thoroughly investigated the merits of this great labor and money awing machine. Send for illustrated catalogue.

THE ENIGMA.

ENUCLEATIONS NO. 21. 174-So-o-thing. 171-Though-t. ABATORS TAMARAC ITALISH CORICAR ARASAIG NSCHEGO ARISAIG NBCHEGO 177-Margin; Armi 120-Once; One. 178- V MAP CALIN 183-Spoiled. (Oil; Sped.) 184-

Authors of word-forms: Rokeby (2), C. Saw Phil. Down, A. Dandy (2), K. T. Di4, X. L. C. R. Rex Ford, Eugene. ENIGMANIA-NO. 23.

NO. 200-NUMERICAL. (To Beech Nut.) The name 5, 7, 1, 2, 9

To bonnet monkeys we assign. Eight, 3, 6, 4 a gift will name,

Both calm and still the TOTAL is, Much more than Beech Nut's hotel is.
—MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

NO. 201-INVERTED PYRAMID.

Across: 1. As much as a tablespoon will hold. 2. A European sculpin having the head armed with short spines. 3. Impeding or barring by estoppel. 4. A cellular layer derived from the nucleus of an ovule. 5. A river of Asia. (Wore.) 6. The unit of superficial presents of the control of the co

Superficial measure. 7. A letter.

Down: I. A letter. 2. A Roman copper
coin. 3. An insect of the order Hymenoptera.
4. Lowest in rank of degree. 5. An othereal salt, or compound ether. 6. Volcanic cinders. 7. Corn or maize of peculiar excellence for popping. 8. A low plant with fleshy leaves having clusters of purple flowers. 9. To judge. 40, The players forming one side in a baseball game. (Stand.) 11. A state of mental confusion. 12. One. (Stand.) 13. A latter;
—A. DANDY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 202-TRANSPOSITION. If yesterday could to to day
How different, an, would be the doing t
"It might have been," I hear you say;—
If yesterday could be to day— Repentance! PRIMAL of my lay!
FINAL, you curse the backward viewing!

f yesterday could be to-day

How different, all, would be the doing!

— Lockst Allegheny, Pa.

NO. 202-LEFT RHOMBOID. Across: 1. The waste of tin-plate left from the manufacture of tinware. (Cent.)
2. A genus of Phocide. (Cent.) 3. Trucked.
4. Think. 5. Free from care. 6. Belongs.
7. Seizes by the throat, from behind, with a

view to strangle and rob. 8. Agreed.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. To advance. Convenient. 4. Certainly. (Cent.) 5. P. O., Giles Co., Va. 7. A salt of maleic acid. 8. Made a Tory of.* (Encyc. Dict.) 9. Confines to one locality. 10. Naevi.* 11.
A pobble. 12. Chess.* (Stand.) 13. Red ocher. 14. A Roman weight. 15. A letter. -ARCANUS, Iowa City, Ia.

NO. 204-CUBTAILMENT. (To Pearlie Glen.)

Just to please my Nellie Nell With her eyes of velvet brown, Lo, I sing a villanelle. Let the softest music swell,

Run the scale both up and down, Just to please my Nellie Nell. Let the chord be PRIMAL well.

All her cares and sorrows drown, Lo, I sing a villanelle.

Come from hilltop, come from dell,— Be it country, be it town,— Just to please my Nellie Nell. Gloom and sadness but dispel,

Chase away her TOTAL frown, Lo, I sing a villanelle. Will she hearken,—who can tell?— And my humble efforts crown?

Just to please my Nellie Nell, Lo, I sing a villanelle. -PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md

NO. 205-HALF-SQUARE.

1. A full-bowed, decked, two-masted be formerly used in the shore-cod and mackerel fisheries. (Stand.) 2. An alkaloid prepared from atropine, and from other sources 3. Books containing the iraticum mass, etc (Stand.) 4. An officer of the barmote. 5 Wins the heart of. 6. Subdued totally. Covered with a layer of any substance. Wild guelder-roses. (Stand.) 9. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth. 10. Portions of cricket fields on the batter's left. (Stand.) 11. One. (Stand.) 12. A letter, — —REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y.

NO. 206-DECAPITAILMENT.

In a PRIMAL robe that as down is light, And Two as a cloud in the sky of With a rosy flush third dis cream and white, The ballet-girl stimds while the viols play; The tinsel glitters stoot her dress, The flowers droop in her floating hair, And she smiles as she waits,—you would

neverguess
She is sick at heast as she standeth the Heart-sick? Ah, no ! That can never be For "hearts that are hapyy alone can

Her Last seems gay, and her step is free,— Can it be that this is but human guile? Can it be that a form and a face so fair Can cover aught but memories sweet; That a heart of sadness, a brow of care,

Are poised o'er those lightly-tripping Ah! child, you know but little of life. The persons are many you daily see Who jest with each other in smiling strife, While at heart they are loathing the mockery.

Shall we call it her home? In an attic room Lies her husband, sick,—he may now be dead,—
While she comes with her young heart filled

Tho' her head is dizzy, her limbs are faint She must play her part in the TOTAL whirl;—
"What right has a daucer to make com-

She must laugh and sing, she must dance and play,
She must seem to be gay for the money's sake; We must have the pleasure for which we pay— She must dance and sing the' her heart

should break.

NO. 207-DIAMOND. (To X. L. C. R.)

-SWAMP ANGEL, Rock Falls, IH.

1. A letter. 2. East. (Stand.) 3. To wet. 4. To beset. 5. Township, Lee Co, Ill. 6. A defect of the eye or of a lens. 7. A dark, ophitte, nephiline-plagioclase Plutonic rock. (Stand.) 8. To talk or write as an egotist. 9. To shun.* 10. Pleasure.* 11. A letter. - EUGENE, Cleveland, O. NO. 208-CHARADE.

> All the songsters now have flown, Winter comes with sullen moan, And the winds across the hills Sing in melancholy trills. Storms have not their WHOLE begun,

Gently glints the Autumn sun; And the elements of ONE Sleep within the forest dun. When the snow is on the waste Though the winds are sharp and keen With the SECOND I may haste To the cottage of my queen.

—AIDYL, Waite, Me.

NO. 209-DIAMOND.

1. A letter. 2. A haunt. 3. Removes. 4. Delights. 5. To charm. 6. A mead-like drink.* 7. Nectarious. 8. Tossed by the sen. (Stand.) 9. A strong malt liquor. 10. A plant. 11. A letter.
—GUARDINEER, Poultney, Vt.

NO. 210-CHARADE. John Henry went to Washington, In quest of office fat.
And called upon the President,

To get his chances pat. He preferred a foreign mission With the Lion or the Bear,

Though another place would please himHe only wanted what was fair. He presented his petitions

First bound in paper First,
Which were, of course, there pigeonholea
Without indersement line. He called often, quite often, ves His hopes were ENTIRE out. This FINE ONE way of doing things, Raised in his heart grave doubt.

At last he called at office, where He wished it understood, That any job was good enough, E'en that of sawing wood.

—Miss Fit, St. Mary's, O.

NO. 211-EXTENDED HEXAGON. 1. The scriptures of the Mahometans. 2. Odd. 3. Revival of a suit which is ahated by the death or marriage of any of the parties. 4. Alligator pears. 5. Grant-itoid varieties of rhyolite. 6. The typical ntoid varieties of rhyolite. 6. The typical and only genus of the family Notidenidge. (Encyc. Dict.) Any fossil foraminifer of the genus Rotalia. 8. Ekkers. 9. Precepts. 10. Hurry.*—KENNETH, Morton Park, III.

NO. 212-CHARADE.

(To Ace.) Low hangs the sable pall of night About the Hessian line, Where reckless soldiers in delight Give up to songs and wine.

King Bacchus reings—grim-visaged War, With darksome memories, Shall not intrude to-night to mar

The glad festivities The ONE of all the land is laid Upon the festal board, With wines of rarest yintage made-As sweet as kings afford.

Bacchus is lord; at his command, Away with carking care!

Across the Delaware. But as the night pales into day The sound of marching com Unheralded upon the way By noisy beat of drums. It stills the mandiin songs of love,

And thought to duty runs; They hear the Yankee cheers above The thunder of the guns! Each drunken soldier takes his place.

No signal for retreat, Though Rahl, e'en now in Death's embrace. No force can stem the mighty tide: They turn in vain to flee The freemen are on every side, And win the victory ! Then far and wide the tidings sprang,

While boomed the signal gun And loud, and long, the people sang The praise of Washington Thus ere the day had reached its close The clouded sky was fair, And Hope with snowy pinions rose From ashes of despair. Envoy.

George Washington! a glory clings Around that honored name, And each recurring year but brings To him eternal fame. Well may the bards pour in a flood To him their sweetest strains,

As long as patriotic blood Is in a freeman's veins. -L'ALLEGRO, Pittsburg, Pa

ENIGMIANA. Another month has rolled around and its

passing has seen the advent of the long-heralded Knots, a magazine original in nature and in contents most palatable one or two exceptions. It really grieves us to see the first number of a publication whose editors are all members of the Eastern Puzzlers' League sullied with a statement relating to that body as false as could handily be conceived—even by persons not in at-tendance at the New Year's Day Convention. The idea that the League "severely censured Elbert" is buncombe, pure and simple, and there was not a single puzzler present at the late meeting but denied the League's authority to censure one not a member. The comtice reported that it had made no investigation other than to write a letter to Elbert "in the hope that he might clear himself," if such can be termed an investigation, and question of requesting members of the ague to refrain from supporting departments accepting support from Elbert was taken up later, as a separate matter, and received a unanimous yea vote. This, and no more, "censuring" was done, and we are willing Puzzledom should judge as to the fairmatter which we hoped might forever put an end to the subject and of the Knots man's edi-torial. Aside from this, and a second remark sounds ill-natured, coming from a member, the and bright, and the full-page picture of Ernest well executed. Send \$1 for a year's cabscription to Knots Pub. Co., Nash, Mass. anbscription to Knots Pub. Co., Nash, Mass.
—No. 2 of The Oracle is received, and contains the usual amount of interesting matter, including an amounteement of President Beech Nut's committee appointments, a bright little header by Guidon, and some first-class forms and flats.—Solvers of January and February "Enigmania" will be viscon in our Augi number.

\$40\$ VALUABLE BOOKS FREE

Window Reserved Recombinet, a Britis Communication of the Communication of Communication of

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, Feb. 26.—Butter—The market for butter was generally firm to-day. There is a good demand for fancy and choice State dairy, and prices are firm. Fancy and choice fresh creamery are in very good demand, and prices edvanced. Good qualities also sold readily, but common grades are slow. Choice imitation creamery is stronger, and there is a fair demand for freeh factory for export. We quote:

full-cream cheese for export.

State factory, September make,
large, fancy, per pound.....

State factory, full cream, large,
choice, per pound.....

State factory, September make,
small, funcy, per pound...

Pennsylvania skims, per pound...

Fermanylvania skims, per pound... 9ła 10

Fennsylvania skims, per pound.... Ha 2 Eggs—There is a good demand for fresh-gathered eggs for local comsumption, but re-ceipts have been large and the demand for the out-of-town trade has not been byisk, and prices are low. A considerable part of the receipts are frozen and are selling at reduced prices. Refrigerator eggs are quiet. We quote. State, fresh-gathered, choice, per dozen. dozen
Pennsylvania, fresh gathered,
choice, per dozen
Southern, fresh-gathered, choice,
per dozen
Western, fresh-gathered, choice 13

Fresh Fruits-Choice red apples are in good

Apples, Baldwin, choice, per barrel.

Apples, Baldwin, common to good, per barrel.

Apples, Greenings, choice, per barrel.

Apples, Greenings, common to good, per barrel.

500 a 2 75

Apples, Greenings, common to good, per barrel.

150 a 2 25 good, per barrel. 1 50 a 2 25
Apples, Ben Davis, per double-head
barrel. 2 75 a 3 50
Apples, Virginia, Imperial, per barrel. 3 00 a 4 00
Apples, red varieties, per barrel. 2 00 a 2 50
Apples, Winter fruit, inferior to
fair, per double-head barrel. 75 a 1 25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, cholice per
barrel. 9 25 a 9 50 barrel. 0 25 a 9 50 Cranberries, New Jersey, per barrel. 6 00 a 6 75

Hay and Straw—The market for hay is not in a satisfactory condition. Receipts are not large, but the demand is light, and prices are quite easy. Out straw is firmer. We quote:

LIVE POULTRY. Geese, Western, per pair......\$1 Geese, Western, per pair.

Geese, Southern, per pair.

Ducks, Western, per pair.

Ducks, Southern, per pair.

Chickens, Western, por pound.

Chickens, Southern, per pound.

Fowls, Western, per pound.

Fowls, Southern, per pound.

Turkeys, mixed, per pound. DRESSED POULTRY.

Philadelphia, choice, per lb...14 s 15 per lb...
Fowls, Western, choice, per lb...
Fowls, Western, fair to good, per lb...
Fowls, frozen, choice, per lb...
Old roosters, frozen, per lb...
(apons, Philadelphia, medlum size, per lb... 16 a 17 Turkeys, frozen, mixed bens and toms. 14ja 15 12 a 15 9ja 10 6 a 9 9 a 11

Sundries.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The wool market is leastive, but is maintained on fairly strong lines Manufacturers are less frequently seen on the market and not purchasing with much avidity. For Ohio and l'onnsylvania fleeces we note a very quiet inquiry, XX having the best call. The wool is held quite firmly and holders feel quite confident that the wool is on its lowest plane. We quote in this market Ohio X. Ifally. Ohio X X and above, 1928, and No. 1, 20214. For Michigan wools the demand is very alow X meeting with but little inquiry. For X the market is quoted at 161 and 17.

For combing wools there is a slight inquiry, with rather a better call for unwashed than for washed fleeces. Delaines are slow and not very plentiful. Values are quite steady. We quote this week Ohio delaine, 2122; Michigan, 35; unwashed quarterblood combings, 17215; and three-cighths at 17218; washed combings we quote at 21222. for No. 1, and 21323 for No. 2.

For Texas wools the demand is exceedingly light, and Spring wools are almost totally neglected. Prices are reported steady by dealers, but with very small transactions to report. We quote clean, 25 for fine and 27228 for months growth, clean, 25226; and for six to eight monthe growth, 25226; med a quote market. For Oregon wools we note a quiet market.

is worth 32, and six to oight months' growth, 30.83.

For Oregon wools we note a quiet market, with some interest in Eastern wools noted, valley wools being neglected. We quote prices, clean, as follows: Eastern No. 1, 34.856;-No. 2, 32.35, and No. 2, 29.31.

For California wools we note a very small demand and very little inquiry. Prices are fairly well maintained. Scoured quotations are as follows: 35.38 for rothern free 12 months and 35.34 for eight months; 33.34 for some little inquiry is 35.37 for defective.

For pulled wools the demand is quiet, but some little inquiry is observed for all grades. Buyers have not been sourced for all grades. Buyers have not been sourced for all grades. Buyers have not been sourced for all grades.

much purpose and are not free purchasers. Prices are steady, We quote on a scoured basis as follows: Fine A. 34a.8c; A supers, 31a.3c; B supers, 27a.2c; C supers, 23a.2c; the combing, 32a.3c; Western extra, 31a.3c; A supers, 27a.2c; The best demand is for the staple wools, with other wools supershut neglected. Prices are

Kentucky i-blood clothing.... Kentucky i-blood clothing.... Unwashed fine Ohio and Michi

New York, Feb. 24.—Operator ket, in both domestic and foreign to be barren of fresh informatic tions, and the collation of according

For Territory wools there is still some inquiry. The best demand is for the staple wools, with other wools somewhat neglected. Prices are reported as firm, yet some indications of working in buyers' favor. We quote, scoured basis, Montana fine, 35a37; fine medium, 34a34; medium, 31a32; Wyoming and Utah fine, 34a35; fine medium, 32a34; medium, 30a31.

For Australian wools there is much interest shown. The demand is an even and steady one, and manufacturers are buying the wool for immediate consumption in most cases. Prices are steadily maintained. Carpet wools are strongly maintained and are in fair demand.

We quote the selling prices of the market for leading descriptions as follows:

good machinery and machinery house

must all be had if much profit is expected.

Good cows are the most important fac-

tors. I attach more importance to in-

dividuals than to breed or pedigree.

good-cows from \$15 to \$30, cows which

have since produced 400 pounds of

butter per year. In Summer my princi-

pal food is grass, supplemented with

bran and cob meal; in Winter, corn

silage 30 to 35 pounds per day, supple-

mented with four to six quarts of bran

Rocking Churn.

usually irksome duty of churning can

Dobbins' Floating-Beraz Soap costs r

make than any other floating soap made, but the consumers have to pay no more for it. It is 100 per cent. pure and made of Borax. You know what that means. Order of your grocer.

Fighting With Cheese.

The following account of a queer bat-tle is given by the Pittsburg Dispatch:

The most remarkable ammunition ever

navy, who, in an engagement with Ad-

service, fired every shot from his lockers.

It looked as if Coe would have to

head. Directly one of them struck his

mainmast, and, as it did so, shattered and

"What the dickens is the enemy fir-

ing?" asked Brown. But nobody could

tell. Directly another came in through

a port and killed two men who were

near him, and then, striking the epposite

Brown believed it to be some new-

fangled paixban or other, and, as four

or five more of them came slap through

his sails, he gave orders to fill away, and

actually backed out of the fight, receiv-

ing a parting broadside of Dutch cheeses.

Tainted Milk.

It is well to notice that certain ab-

normal odors and tastes in milk may be

produced directly by the food eaten by

the cow. If a cow eats garlic or turnip the flavor of the milk is directly affected.

Various other foods may, in a similar

manner, affect the taste of milk, but this

class of taints may be readily distin-

guished from those due to bacterial

growth. The odors and taints due to the direct influence of the food are at

their maximum as soon as the milk is

drawn, never increasing afterward. But

the taints due to bacterial growth do not

appear at all in the fresh milk, beginning

to be noticeable only after the bacteria

have had a chance to grow. If, there-

fore, a dairyman has trouble in his milk.

which appears immediately after the milking, he may look for the cause in

something the cow has eaten. But if

the trouble appears after a few hours, and then grows rapidly worse until it reaches a maximum, he may be assured that the remedy is to be sought, not in

changing the food of the cow, but in

greater care in the management of the dairy or barn.—Agricultural Report.

Lower Prices for Watches.

First Lieutenant.

flew in every direction.

bulwarks, burst into pieces.

Dairymen's Association.

ing description.



"How many claws has our old cat?" Asked Eddie. "Who can tell me that?"

"Oh! that," said Harry, "everyone knows— As many as you have fingers and toes."

"Yes," said Bertle, "just five times four; That makes twenty—no less nor more."

"Wrong," said Eddie. "That's easily seen; Catch her and count 'em—she has eighteen.

Catch her and count con "Cats on each of their two hind paws "Cats on each of their two hind paws "Kats only four, and not five, claws." —St. Nicholds

A Little Girl's Wish.

"Mayn't I be a boy?" said our Mary, The tears in her great eyes of blue, "I'm only a wee little lassic, There's nothing a woman can do.

"Tis so, I heard Cousin John say so, He's home from a great college, too; He said so just now, in the parlor, 'There's nothing a woman can do."

"My wee little lassie, my darling."
Said I putting back her soft hair,
"I want you, my dear little maiden,
To smooth away all mother's care.

"Is there nothing you can do, my darling?
What was that 'pa' said last night?
'My own little sunbeam has been here,
I know, for the room is so bright.'

"And the work that is sweetest and dearest,

ELIZABETH R. GEORGE in December Ladies Home Journal.

Clippings.

name, but there is a distinguished family in Belgium whose name is O, no more

The letter "O" sounds odd for a

Eskimos give the doctor his fee as

Habits, soft and pliant at first, are

like some coral stones, which are easily cut when first quarried, but soon become

The word "good" has the same root

and the same meaning as God. Good-

bye means God be with you. Good-

The voice can be heard to a greater

cat resemble the pattern in the silk,

hence the double application of the

lifted the sacred volume from the floor,

reverently kissed it and laid it in its

The Cat that Can Skate.

name, has succeeded in teaching his pet

course, she was a slow pupil, and it was

quite a month before she could be in-

duced to keep the little skates which

were made for her on her feet; and

even after she had become accustomed

to them she had to be taught to stand

upright, and then coaxed on to the ice.

But Harry was very patient and kind,

and finally succeeded in doing what no

one has ever done before, and is now

reaping his reward in the fun "Mouser" affords him and his friends. A skating

cat is worth many ordinary trick ani-

mals, and her proud owner has had sev-

eral offers from museum keepers, who

want to buy the clever creature, but

Harry would rather part with his ears than with his pet, and "Mouser" is not

Another Story of Lincoln.

Every school boy should know this story of Abraham Lincoln's patriotism.

While he was a raftsman on the Missis-

sippi he had unloaded his cargo in New Orleans. The slave mart was near and

he chanced, as he walked about, to come

to it. The auctioneer's hammer fell,

and wives wept upon the necks of their husbands for the last time, and children

ever. The raftsman's heart went out to

these persecuted people. At last he whispered to his fellow-boatman, "If

ever I get a chance to hit that thing I

will hit it hard, by the eternal God."
The Emancipation Proclamation points out how well he kept his oath.—The

for sale.

cat, "Mouser," to skate on ice.

A Harlem boy, Harry Summers by

When a youthful courtier of King

hard as adamant. - Spurgeon.

night is God guard the night.

the tube itself is a good conductor.

"And there is a secret, my Mary, Berhaps you may learn it some day— The hand that is willing and loving Will do the most work on the way.

The work that so many ne'er do,
The great work of making folks happy
Can be done by a lassie like you!"

"Yeth," lisped Ethel, "she'th jutht got twenty Five on each foot, and I think it-th a plenty."

A Long-Lost Brother. The bicyclist one fair cheek kissed, And then he kissed the other. "Bir!" cried the maid in knicks arrayed, "Til go and tell my mother!" He answered: "What! And are you not My long-lost little brother?"



Widow (ordering tombstone)-"And I don't want any maudlin sentiment on it; just put, 'Died. Age 75. The good die young." -Phil May.

A Good Mood.

Tired Husband-I've had a terrible day at the office and I'm mad clear

Wife-Now would be a good time for you to beat those rugs.-Truth.

Every Rose Has Its Thorn.



"A lady in skirts, Mr. Mushly, never knows half the delights of skating-



Mercy! How hard the ice is this Winter!"

Tommy's Garden.

"I understand you have a fine garden

"What do you raise in it chiefly?" "Tayty-bugs," said Tommy.-Har per's Bazar.

Why He Stopped His Paper.

A recent subscriber to a Georgia newspaper writes to the editor to stop his paper, and makes this explanation :

"I think people autent to spend their muney fur papurs mi daddy didn't and everybody sed he was the intelligentest man in the kentry and had the smart est family of bois that ever dug taters. -Atlanta Constitution.

Liked the New Plan.

Mrs. De Fadd-The latest fashion i to have the piano built into the wall. Mr. De Fadd (wearily)-Well, that's ensible. Let's wall up ours.-New York Weekly.

A Refusal.

"I have come to ask for your daughter's hand, Mr. Herrick," young Waller, nervously.
"Oh-well, you can't have it," said

Herrick. "I'm not doling out my daughter on the instalment plan. When ou feel that you can support the whole irl you may call again."—Harper's

The Three "Wakes."



Pat McCarthy-"Sure, I'm that wake

THE DAIRY.

Skimmings.

German scientists report that milk may be sterilized by electricity.

Everybody is agreed as to the virtue of the silo as a means of preserving corn and corn fodder in their best estate.

The largest milk condensing factory in the world is at Dixon, Ill. It consumes the entire milk product of 6,000

Lazy men hate Winter dairying. Industrious and hustling ones follow it THE CHILDREN'S SCRAPBOOK up and make more profit out of it than out of Summer dairying.

If cream is churned too warm, says a How Many Claws Has Our Old Cat? dairyman, the butter comes soft, of a pale color, and difficult to separate from and plenty of straw. Tread power is the buttermilk; if too cold, the cream used, as it is cheaper than steam. I sometimes foams and butter refuses to have not practiced soiling. All but-

Other things being equal, the dairy cow or bull with very small horns or no horns at all is the best one from which to breed. Therefore, breed the horns My butter maker is a woman from off your dairy cattle if possible.

In England and Scotland the dairymaids believe that if they forget to wash their hands before milking, their cows will go dry; and this superstition is diligently fostered by the owners of the cows.

Butter is easily made good, or it is easily made bad. With a pure atmosphere for cream and milk, everything kept sweet and clean, attention to the condition of the churn, the churning done at proper time, the results should be satisfactory, if the milk is untainted to begin with.

No family should live over a milkhouse, spring-house or creamery. The dairy should be entirely separate from the dwelling house. The floors should be of cement, for this material contains no crevices in which milk can accumulate to decay and make foul the whole building.

The Illinois Experiment Station has been experimenting with feeding immature corn to steers in the pasture, and soon as he comes. If the patient rethe results are found extremely satisfaccovers he keeps it; otherwise he returns tory. The gains in flesh have been very

Never guess at the salt used in salting butter, any more than you guess at the temperature of the cream. Weigh it down to the ounce after you have weighed the butter. Many experienced makers daily "lump" the quantity, because they think experience makes them technical guessers, but such a method is unscientific and dangerous.

distance through a speaking-tube than A bucket of warm water with towels through the air, because the sound is should always be taken to the stable by confined to the air within the tube, and the milkers. The milkers' hands should be carefully washed before milking, and, if they become soiled, after milking Tabby, the name of a well-known each cow. The milking should be done species of cat, was formerly atabi, which was a term used to designate a peculiar with dry hands; milking with wet hands pattern in the silk manufactured in Persia. The markings in the fur of the is too unclean to be tolerated.

A new system of packing butter, which does away with cold chambers, is being tried in Australia. The butter is packed in cubical boxes made of glass, the joints being covered with adhesive grease-Edward VL, wishing to reach some object above him, laid down the great holding from one pound to 200 pounds. First Lieutenant to use Dutch cheeses as cannon balls. There happened to be a Bible and stepped upon it, the devout When a box is filled it is covered with large quantity of these on board, and it young king, unwilling to chide his friend, yet honoring the Holy Book, and this with prepared paper or canvas. Maria (Coe's ship), which had ceased The plaster, being a non-conductor of heat, preserves the hermetically-sealed Brown found more shot flying over his butter.

German experiments, confirmed by French tests, have demonstrated that the feeding of cows has no effect on the proportion of butter in the dry matter of milk. Cows of the same breed and fed in the same way will vary in their yield of butter between a kilogram from 20 litres of milk and one from 33 litres. The conclusion reached is that, making due allowance for the stage of lactation, for the daily yield of milk, and the breed, the individual peculiarity of the cow is the most important factor in the production of butter.

Eighteen Dairy Points

A. E. Jones is a successful Wisconsin dairyman whose cows are registered Jerseys which make over 300 pounds of butter per year. His eight years' experience has led him to the following conclusions as essential to success:

1. Get rid of the scrub cow. 2. Good cows lead to better methods. 3. Without good feed dairying is a

4. People will not pay 25 cents for 10 cent butter.

5. It requires brains and gumption to ucceed in the dairy. 6. A careless person cannot make

7. Promptness and honesty always 8. The finishing touches are what

9. Cows need shelter from storm and 10. Clean hands invite clean methods

11. A prosperous dairyman is always polite to his customers. 12. When serving customers always

13. Those that make bad butter are easily offended. 14. If you do not like the business

Lower Prices for Watches.

Until the last few years to carry a good time-keeper meant the investment of a large amount of money. It remained for the well-known firm of W. Hill & Co., of Chicago, to introduce a plan whereby everyone could have a Watch laid at his door for inspection free of charge, and not pay a cent until satisfied the goods were as represented.

Mr. Hill has earned a world-wide reputation by selling direct to the consumer, and his prices are, in general, put at the lowest possible notch. It can be seen that he can afford to sell lower than the retailer when it 15. Good butter cannot be made where the surroundings are filthy. 16. Poor butter gives the dairyman

17. Badly-made butter hurts trade and gives the oleo men a better were torn from their mother's arms for- market. 18. Keep pace with modern improve

Private Dairies Make the Best Butter. THE ORCHARD. Private dairies are here to stay, but they must be properly conducted. The first essential is a good farm upon which to raise the necessary fodder. Pure water is necessary for the cows and for cooling the milk. Warm stables, silos,

It is well to remember that the farmer who plants an orchard, a nut grove or a small timber tract now is "casting an anchor to windward."

Be careful when trimming the old trees. It needs to be done most intelligently. Make the cuts smooth and Get the dairy type, then good individuals of that type. In 1890 I bought cover them with paint, as it prevents rot.

Grain crops should never be planted among trees, as they deprive them of air to a very injurious extent. If no root crops are cultivated, the ground should be kept clean and mellow with the one-horse plow and cultivator. It is a mistake not to manure old orchards. Often this is the reason they

fail to give satisfaction when they reach

full growth. If these trees appear

healthy, and yet make no growth, very likely it is because they are hungry for ter is sold at home to private trade at a uniform price of 25 cents per pound fresh plant food and need to be manured. the year round. I pack it in 25-pound When all orchardists recognize the jars and deliver it to my customers. necessity of spraying the trees, then the Scotland. She is most capable, and large crops of fruit will be common again to which we were accustomed gives entire satisfaction. Cream is churned at 56 to 60 deg. My milkers before the codlin moth, fungi and blight of one kind and another became so disare men.-F. D. PIERCE to Wisconsin tructive as they are at the present day.

Considering the earning power of an acre, the orchard should be given credit A Kentucky man has recently pat-ented a churn which is certainly a laborfor more worth than is usually the case. The yearly growth of 50 apple trees upon an acre of ground is worth \$50, saving device, indeed. We are indebted to New Ideas for the cut and the followat a very low estimate. At bearing age a good tree will make a good dividend As will be noted, the churn is arranged upon such a value. on a long rocking seat, so that the

The objection to seeding down an orchard to grass is that it takes from the soil the moisture needed by the trees, and when allowed to grow close to the trees seems to choke them. Clover does not have this effect, nor does it usually make a rank growth under the trees. It rather tends to retain moisture by its

No orchard is complete without a good assortment of cherry trees. In a dry and mellow soil, a sandy or gravelly loam, it is as hardy a tree as the orchard contains. It clings to life in old age with wonderful persistency. However, it is, compared with apples, at least, short-lived; 30 or 40 years measure its be combined with a pleasant rock and perusal of the latest novel. It is said span of life.

that by the time the "plot begins to thicken" the cream follows suit, and Orange growing in Arizona is de-clared to have passed the experimental stage, and will become an important inbefore the point is reached where they dustry in the Territory. This year's crop in the Salt River Valley, where "marry and live happy ever after," the butter is ready to remove to the cooler. most of the experimental groves are situated, is large and of excellent quality The Arizona oranges ripen somewhat earlier than those in southern California.

New is a good time to inspect and readjust the labels on your fruit trees, and to replace those that are missing. Often the names become dim or effaced, and if long-neglected many names may be enheard of was used by the celebrated tirely lost. Use painted labels of reason-Commodore Coe, of the Montevidian ably-large size, write the name on them plainly and fasten to one of the limbs miral Brown, of the Buenos Ayrean with copper wire in a large loop. "What shall we do, sir?" asked his

PHANTING OLIVE ORCHARDS.

A Discovery that was Worth Millions strike his colors, when it occurred to his Brought the Originator Nothing.

In California the method of growing olive trees from small, cuttings has for ten years been made a great success. Olive trees for orchard planting purposes used to cost \$7 and \$8 each. They can now be had by the thousands for 10 cents and 15 cents each. A poor Pomona nurseryman found by experimenting that olive trees could be propagated from cuttings by starting them in the Winter months in boxes of sand in hot greenhouses. That discovery has been worth millions of dollars to California and the Southwest, but the discoverer is still working in a Pomona nursery for \$1.50 a day. The cuttings that come by the hundreds from a fullsized tree are about the size of toothpicks. The new method of propagating requires the most constant attention and much experience, but the plants are grown on such an enormous scale that the cost of each is very low. When the cuttings are rooted they are transferred, in the warmer months of Spring, to the out-of-doors nursery, where they become trees of three and four feet in hight in 12 to 18 months. The practical California fruit-grower

plants the trees in his olive orchard 40 feet apart, so that there will be ample room for the roots to spread over a large



possible notch. It can be seen that he can afford to sell lower than the retailer when it is known that he has sold 18,000 of the Watches advertised elsewhere in this issue direct to consumers. It is not probable that so many thousand people would accept these Watches when sent on trial if they were not the remarkable bargain which Hill & Co. represent them to be. Have one forwarded to you, and pay for it if it suits you.



To Make a Tree Bear Fruit.

A correspondent of the *Rural worth* gives the following directions for forcing a fruit tree to bear: Any time about June 20, tie a strong twine string around the trunk, or larger branches, so tightly that it will almost cut into the taken off about that time. The week taken off about that time. The week taken off about that time. A correspondent of the Rural World bark. Let this string remain a month taken off about that time. The woo or so, then be sure to loosen or cut it must not be injured.

away. Next season your tree or brane so treated will be full of bloom. truth this makes too much fruit and

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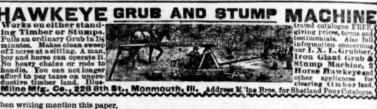
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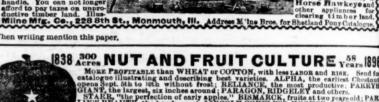
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area and to get all the substance pos sible from the soil. Hidalgo Tablada of Spain, the most famous authority on olive culture outside of California, says that 50 feet is a safe span, as the roots of each tree spread once and a half the diameter of its crown. This separation, too, insures light and heat in abundance, some growers even pruning out the center of the trees in "goblet" shape to futher bestow these auxiliaries.

The olive has an almost human gift of adaptation to environment. It flourishes in a temperature that falls to 14 degrees above zero, and in the inland valleys of California, where the thermometer reaches 120 degrees, it grows, irrigated only by natural rainfall. It finds in the California foothills just such homelike surroundings as at its 400-foot level in Algeria and its Italian elevation of 3,200 feet. It will prosper in any friable soil rich in lime and potash, a are all the virgin lands of the coast. It also does well where its roots can penetrate easily a rocky, clay, sand, granite, or volcanic formation, seeming to prefer an arid mountain soil, but not disdaining life in the black adobe near the coast.

Nut Growing in Missouri. EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: This branch of horticulture is here receiving the attention of late that it should have had long ago. On clearing lands in our Missouri River bottoms no wise man

will cut down a pecan-nut tree. I know a man about six miles from here who has about 50 pretty, large trees on a piece of land of about four acres the trees far enough apart to allow farming the land. Some seasons, while his wheat or corn may be a pretty fair crop, the nuts yield as much.

The variety in this collection is great yet one bears larger nuts than any other It is the largest hardy pecan that I have yet found, and I pay him double the ordinary price for them and have sent them all over the North.

Those left in the clearings on the islands in the Missouri River usually LEVIS CILLS. Fard Park L L S. M., Bluffton, Mo.



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